The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5360. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Another Terrible Coal Mine Explosion in England.

Three Hundred Miners Buried in the Ruins.

Election Riots in the Coal Districts of Wales.

Murder of a Republican District-Attorney in Arkansas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Terrible Explosion in a Coal Mine—Three Hundred Lives Supposed to be Lost.

WIGAN, England, Thursday, Nov. 26.

A terrible explosion has occurred in the Arley Mine Colliery. Three hundred men were in the pit at the time, most if not all of whom have perished. Thirty-two bodies have thus far been recovered. Hundreds of relatives of the dead are gathered at the mouth of the pit, and the scene is heartrending.

Latest Election Returns—Riots in Tredegar.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The following candidates for Parliament have been elected without opposition: The Marquis of Lorne, Right Hon. CHICHESTER S. FORTESCUE, (Liberal,) and Right Hon. HENRY T. L. CORRY, (Conservative.) Lord ELCHO is returned from Haddingtonshire, Mr. GEORGE TRAILL (Liberal) from Caithness, and Major HAMILTON (Liberal) from South Lanarkshire. The total number of members now elected is 615, politically divided as follows:

Liberals	367
Conservatives	248
Liberal majority	119

Riots broke out at Tredegar yesterday, during the election, and much damage was done to property. The authorities were obliged to call upon the troops to suppress the disturbance. The ringleaders have been arrested, and order is now restored. No lives are reported lost.

Riots have also occurred at Longtown and Brampton, in the County of Cumberland. Military were called out to suppress the disturbance, and quiet was restored.

Decision in the Case of Wason vs. Walter—The Alabama Claims Commission.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The case of WASON vs. WALTER, of the London *Times*, in which the defendant was sued for damages for the publication of a Parliamentary debate containing language injurious to the personal character of the plaintiff, was before the Court of Queen's Bench, and was decided against the plaintiff, the Court ruling that the complaint was not actionable.

It is understood that British claims for indemnity, based on cases adjudicated in American Courts of Admiralty, will not be entertained by the *Alabama* Claims Commission.

Observance of the Anniversary of the Fenian Executions.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Requiem Masses were celebrated in Cork and Queenstown for the repose of the souls of the Fenians who were executed at Manchester. In both cases a great demonstration was made, the people attending the ceremonies in large numbers. There was no interference on the part of the authorities, and good order was maintained.

Jeff. Davis at Leamington.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26—Evening.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, who is stopping at Leamington, has delivered a discourse on the importance of exploring Jerusalem, and the peculiar fitness of Englishmen for the honorable task.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur on American Affairs.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, in an editorial on the Presidential election in the United States, says Gen. GRANT's large majority is a source of concord and tranquillity. It believes his policy will be to heal the wounds of the late war by measures of conciliation.

The same journal, in another article on South American affairs, says the hopes held by the Allied Powers of ending the war with Paraguay have not been realized. It adds that President LOPEZ is strongly intrenched at Villetta, and will continue the war even after the fall of Asuncion.

Free Speech in Paris.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Several persons have been arrested in Paris by the Police for making speeches at public meetings.

ITALY.

Election of Speaker of the House of Deputies.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Signor MARI has been elected Speaker of the House of Deputies, defeating Signor CRISPI, the candidate of the party of action.

SPAIN.

Elections for the Cortes—Position of the Pacific Squadron.

MADRID, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The Provisional Government has appointed the 18th of December as the day of holding the elections for the Constituent Cortes. It is positively denied that the Spanish squadron in the Pacific has refused to give in its adherence to the Government of the revolution.

PRUSSIA.

Thanksgiving Day at Berlin.

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Thanksgiving day was observed here by services in the morning at the American Chapel, and by dinner in the afternoon, given and presided over by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT. A very large party was present, including several members of the Prussian Ministry, other officials, many literary personages, and other gentlemen of distinction.

DENMARK.

Illness of the Minister of War.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Gen. RAASLOEFF, the Minister of War, is on sick leave, and goes to North America to recruit his health. Gen. RAASLOEFF was formerly Danish Minister to the United States.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD, Thursday, Nov. 26.

A young man named MCCUE was shot here last night by a man named WINCH. MCCUE, in company with several others, blackened their faces and proceeded to the house of WINCH to rescue a girl said to be detained there against her will. An affray ensued, resulting in the shooting of MCCUE, who died from his injuries this morning.

Breach of Promise Case in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The Court of Review were occupied to-day with the case of GRANGE against BENNING, an action for damages in the sum of $40,000 for breach of promise. A demurrer had been raised in the Court below on the plea that Lower Canada law did not recognize breach of promise to marry as actionable. The demurrer was dismissed and the judgment confirmed.

ARKANSAS.

Murder of a District-Attorney.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Nov. 26.

A dispatch from Batesville, Ark., states that Capt. EDWARD W. THOMPSON, Acting District-Attorney in Arkansas, had been shot and mortally wounded by persons who took offence at his voting for Gen. GRANT. Capt. THOMPSON was formerly of the First Maine Battery and the Twelfth Maine Regiment, and a son of Hon. A. B. THOMPSON, of Brunswick.

THE PLAINS.

Gangs of Desperados in Colorado—The Treaty with Red Cloud—News from the Upper Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 26.

A dispatch from Denver says the city has been infested latterly with desperate characters, who have been driven from the towns on the Pacific Railroad by vigilant committees. Two highwaymen, named DURGAN and FRANKLIN, were overhauled near Golden City, by officers. In the struggle for their capture, FRANKLIN was killed and DURGAN escaped. On the 23d, a mob of twenty men took from the Denver jail a man named L. A. MUSGROVE, charged with horse stealing, and hanged him.

Gen. AUGUR has received the particulars of the signing of the treaty by Red Cloud and his party. They at first hesitated to do it for fear that they might be involved in trouble with those Indians who escaped through the lines to the North, but finally signed, saying, however, that while they would live up to the treaty as long as the white men did, it might be difficult for him to control the young braves. They saw no necessity for going on the reservation. They had not learned to farm, and there were plenty of buffalo on Powder River. He (Red Cloud) intended to spend the Winter among them, and would like to come in to trade; but declared that should any person come into their country in violation of the treaty, he would confiscate their property. The party remained several days and received a number of presents and sufficient rations to carry them back to Powder River.

About one hundred discharged soldiers have arrived at Omaha from the Upper Missouri forts. They report that a number of steamers are frozen in in different points above Sioux City.

The Union Pacific Company are now putting temporary bridges across the Missouri at Omaha, and will soon be able to move the enormous quantity of freight now waiting transportation West.

RELIGIOUS.

Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Young Men's Christian Association Convention met to-day. The first regular question was, "What is the Work of the Young Men's Christian Association?" This question was discussed briefly by the Convention. The next question was "The Right of Election between the Churches." Mr. A. J. CONNEL, of St. Louis, and Mr. WALTERS, of Indiana, addressed the Convention on this subject. The latter said he believed the sole object of these associations should be to work for Christ. Whenever young men undertook anything else—anything that was unchristian—they were mistaken. The sole object of the Association was to make themselves like Christ, and not Christ like them, or according to denomination. Rev. Mr. MORTON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That no other agency can supersede the Christian Church or do its work—the work God has laid upon it, and for which He has established it—to preserve and disseminate truth, to evangelize and save the world. To aid in this work as auxiliary to the Church is the legitimate work of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is, when rightly conducted, the Church's best friend, the pastor's right arm, and the strong, earnest, effient laborer in the Master's vineyard. The Christian organization should be untiring in its zeal, but it must rely upon the Church which was its birthplace and its home.

Mr. MARTIN said that any aspiration which sought to supersede the Church was fighting against the Christian Brotherhood. They could not supply the place of the Church, but they could work for the Church; and in proportion as they worked faithfully would they build up the Church. They ought not to seek to supersede the Church, with all her hallowed associations. Any effort in that direction originated in a mistaken zeal, and was a war on the brethren. He stood second to no man in his esteem for the work of this association. He believed it to be the noblest auxiliary of the Church. It was a school where children are trained to intelligent church membership. He would bid them God speed to go on in their good work of whatever name or denomination in faithfulness and loyalty to the Church.

The next question was "The Right Work of the Christian Association," introduced by J. B. SHERWIN, of St. Louis. He said he believed the Association ought to reorganize itself. He believed it would not fulfil its mission without the coöperation of the women of the Church, and, instead of calling these Associations the Young Men's Christian Associations, he would have them reorganized into the Young People's Christian Associations, so that all persons who have young blood in their veins can work for Christ, and the power of evil will give way before their united efforts. The speaker wished simply to add more power to the organization. He thought that the other denominations, the Unitarians, the Universalists and the Roman Catholics should be invited to coöperation with them. He submitted the following questions, which, he thought, should be propounded to every new member of the association: "Will you be a teacher or a scholar in a Sunday School, or attend young people's prayer meeting, or attend the district visitation, or visit the sick, or engage in personal effort in leading the impenitent to Christ, or unite in readings or recitations?"

Delegates from Ohio to the Cattle Disease Convention—The Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Governor to-day appointed Dr. WM. CLENDENIN of Cincinnati, DANIEL MCMILLEN of Xenia, E. MESSENGER of Marion, JAMES STOCKDALE of Lancaster, and THOMAS V. REBER of Upper Sandusky, Commissioners of the State of Ohio to attend the Convention to be held at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 1, which will meet for the purpose of investigating the cattle disease.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned to-night until the 5th of January next.

Fenian Demonstration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The Fenians made a grand demonstration here to-day in honor of the Fenian Congress now in session here. An escort of 3,000 soldiers and civilians conducted the delegates through the principal streets this afternoon. Gen. O'NEIL, of Fort Erie fame, was greeted with hearty cheers. The Fenian Congress will get actively at work to-morrow. The first business in order will be the consideration of the President's address, which was read yesterday. The Congress will probably adjourn on Saturday night.

Disaster on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 26.

The tugboat *O. L. Swift*, sprung a leak and sank in fifteen fathoms of water off Wind Mill Point, about eight miles from this city, last night. The officers and crew floated on the cabin into the Niagara River, and were rescued by a small boat belonging to the International Ferry Boat, after being several hours in the water.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—To-day was universally observed as a holiday. All business was suspended, and services were held in all the churches, which were numerously attended. The day was very pleasant and the city unusually quiet. A fashionable wedding took place in St. Paul's Church to-day. A gentleman from New-York led to the altar a lady of Baltimore. This is the fourth wedding in fashionable society in Baltimore within a week.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving Day was observed to-day by a general suspension of business. The injunctions against MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'s Covington lotteries have been dissolved and drawings resumed. The hub and spoke manufactory of MITCHELL & Co. was destroyed by fire to-day; loss $12,000; insurance small.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving was observed here in the old-fashioned New-England style. It has rained here steadily all day.

MICHAEL MCFADDEN, of Somerville, fell dead last evening on his way home from a provision store with edibles for a Thanksgiving dinner.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—A fire broke out again at Atlantic Garden, at two o'clock this morning, which was soon extinguished. The front wall fell and injured four firemen, three of them seriously.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Omaha says GRANT's official majority in Nebraska is 4,290; BUTLER, for Governor, has a majority of 2,410; and TAFFE, Republican, for Congress, 2,436.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Settlement—Senator Morton's Financial Views—Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The outline of the *Alabama* settlement as given in these dispatches last night is correct, the fustian and verbiage of other reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The statement that England is to have two Commissioners and this Government but one is incorrect, as is also the statement that the Commissioners, when they disagree, are themselves to choose an arbiter. They are invested with no such power. Each Government is to have two Commissioners, and when they cannot decide a case unanimously, the two Governments are to select an arbiter. There is considerable surprise expressed here that the alleged protocol agreed upon between Mr. JOHNSON and Lord STANLEY, should, by its first article, give England an opportunity to compel the settlement of all the counter claims she chooses to prefer as growing out of the war. This conceded and one hundred and fifty millions of *Alabama* claims will be more than counterbalanced by the claims of British subjects for alleged damage to and seizure of neutral property by our army and navy. Should this provision prove to be as broad as indicated, the chances for the ratification of the treaty by the Senate are very small, for Congress will never accord to a neutral, whose sympathies were probably against us, such a mode of redress; while our own citizens at the South, be they ever so loyal, are debarred by law from prosecuting like claims against the Government in their own courts.

SENATOR MORTON'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

Senator MORTON is preparing to advocate his financial views with persistency and force next Winter. He had an interview with Secretary MCCULLOCH yesterday, and discussed, at much length, points of difference between them. MORTON argued that the Government was not bound to pay off five-twenties in coin and should now begin to redeem the issue of 1862 with greenbacks. Mr. MCCULLOCH replied that the Treasurer could not have sold these bonds if it had been the understanding that the principal could be paid in anything but coin. Senator MORTON intends to introduce a bill embodying his ideas early in the session.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT, on his return from Boston, will stop in New-York the first of next week, to attend the wedding of Miss FISH, daughter of Gov. FISH.

WASHINGTON POLITICS.

Exceedingly Quiet Times—Absence of Political Pressure or Rumor—Gen. Grant Pursuing the Even Tenor of His Way—Cabinet Talk.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1868.

No Presidential election for many years has been succeeded by such an entire absence of political strife and pressure, as the one just over. What, with both President and Vice-President elect, actually resident here, one would naturally suppose that sufficient facts or gossip would transpire to enable a correspondent to overcome the natural *vis inertia*; but it is a fact that no one can name a similar time when there was so little rumor, or report, or even serious talk, as to the prospective President, his prospective Cabinet, or his prospective policy. But this is far from disagreeable, even to a correspondent. It is a situation of things so new and novel as to be really refreshing, and it is almost wholly due to the remarkable characteristics of the man who has been elected President. It is of no use for a correspondent, be he ever so sensational, to set afloat doubtful or improbable reports of Gen. GRANT's sayings to this man or that, because the public fully understands that he *does not talk* to this man or that; it is equally useless to attribute improbable or doubtful action to the new President, because the public confidence in his good sense and discretion is so well grounded that nothing but a positive overt act of indiscretion could shake it. Hence, the occupation of a certain class of correspondents is entirely gone. It is really delightful to breathe an atmosphere of truth and fact and certainty; to know, when you learn a fact, that it *is* a fact, and to know, when you hear an utterance, that it is not susceptible of a double interpretation. If news from Washington does not improve in reliability under the new Administration it never will.

There is still some gossip about the Cabinet, but the "slate-makers" have about given up the business, principally for the reason that no one dares to say that he "has reason to believe" that "Gen. GRANT has intimated" that such-and-such-a-man "is very likely to go into the Cabinet." If Gen. GRANT would only speak, there would be no lack of work for the Cabinet-makers. But he won't, and so they are all waiting to see what will turn up. The talk now is chiefly confined to a discussion of the names already presented, rather than to the presentation of new ones. One fact is new, as well as gratifying. There is not yet, so far as I can learn, the least semblance of anything like an earnest or organized effort in behalf of any man for any position, and from present indications Gen. GRANT is likely to be left free to seek reliable information and advice in quarters where it can be found, instead of having it forced upon him. Gen. GRANT has said, the New-York *World* to the contrary, that he should not definitely decide upon his Cabinet until after the action of the Electoral College, and he, as well as some others, believe that the Electoral College has something to do with his election, the *World* still to the contrary; and if the *World* continues incredulous, it had better have a correspondent here some time in February next, to witness the counting of the votes of the Electoral College, when it will discover why Gen. GRANT prefers not to announce or even decide upon his Cabinet for the present.

Considerable amusement has been created here in certain quarters over the slate fixed up by the New-York *Sun*. The conjunction of four such irascible and fiery gentlemen as STANTON, SCHENCK, GREELEY and WASHBURNE, all in the same Cabinet, instantly suggested the illustration of the "Happy Family," and there are waggish persons here wicked enough to say they would like to see it. Two powder explosions per week would be a mild affair compared to it. Speaking of WASHBURNE reminds me that a day or two ago one Congressman wagered another a silk hat that WASHBURNE would *not* be in the Cabinet; nine-tenths of people believe he will, however. Another tile was wagered that the Cabinet would be composed wholly of civilians.

Public sentiment here points strongly toward Mr. STANTON for the State Department, but whether he would accept the position, even if invited to take it, is not known, and probably will not be until he is asked by the proper person. The Treasury Department is that most anxiously discussed, as a matter of course, but the sentiment here is very diverse as to candidates. For some reason or other nearly everybody concedes that the appointee must necessarily be a man of prominent political position. I am convinced that this consideration will have very little weight with Gen. GRANT when he makes his selection for this office. Certain Senators are being written up in certain journals, probably for Gen. GRANT's information. If he should ignore politicians and their suggestions, and select a man distinguished for a practical knowledge of the science of finance and systems of revenue and taxation, who knows little or nothing of politics, but who, nevertheless, has the moral courage and honesty to administer the Department with vigor and purity, he will meet the great public want far better than by taking the ablest and most distinguished politician in the country.

CYMON.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

His Charge to the Grand Jury in Richmond—The Test Oath not Administered—The Maintenance of Public Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Chief Justice was again on the bench this morning, and for the following reasons discharged the Grand Jury which had been impaneled before his arrival, for the reasons set forth in the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: When sworn yesterday there was administered to you, besides the usual oath, an additional oath which, by the act of Congress, is not required to be taken unless upon motion of the District-Attorney or by the direction of the Court, in the exercise of its own discretion. An order of the Court at each term is required by the act. At this term the District-Attorney has made no motion, nor has the Court given any direction that the additional oath be administered. It was administered by the Clerk in accordance with the practice which has heretofore existed. Scruples at taking it, expressed by some of the grand jurors known to be among those well qualified for the responsible duties of their position, have induced us to inquire whether the public interests now demand that the taking of it be required; and we are satisfied that while the matters affirmed in it are proper cause of challenge in particular cases, the ends of justice will be hindered and defeated, rather than promoted and secured, by directing it to be administered, unless some special occasion shall demand it. No such special occasion now exists, and inasmuch as the required number of grand jurors have not yet been sworn, we will order that those who have been sworn be discharged, and the Marshal will summon another Grand Jury in the same manner.

The same grand jurors were then again sworn in, when the Chief Justice proceeded to charge the panel as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: In the maintenance of public order, without which there can be no security for private property, personal rights, or public prosperity, you have an important part to act and a responsible duty to perform. You are impaneled to make diligent inquiries and true presentment of crimes and offences against the United States within the District of Virginia. There is a class of offences which may be prosecuted under the laws of the State as well as under the laws of the United States; of this class, counterfeiting is an example. There is another class which can be prosecuted under the laws of the State only; because the laws of the State only are offended. Of this class are felonies committed within the State upon citizens of the State; and not in contravention of national legislation founded on special relations of the sufferers to the National Government. Concerning this class of transgressions it is not your duty to inquire; your duty relates exclusively to the first class, and to all other offences prohibited under penalties more or less severe, by the laws of the United States. Among these offences murder holds guilty preëminence. As has been just intimated, these laws do not prescribe the punishment of murder in ordinary cases; but only in special instances within national jurisdiction. Murder is committed where life is taken with premeditated malice, whether long-cherished or recently, or even suddenly conceived. The act must be done upon the high seas, or in some river, harbor, basin, or bay not within the jurisdiction of any State; or in some port, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine, or other place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; or by some crewsman or passenger upon a crewsman or passenger of an American ship in a foreign port, unless the perpetrator of the act has been already brought to trial in the foreign jurisdiction. The care of the National Legislature to avoid encroachment upon the State jurisdiction of crimes is manifest in the fact that in no other than those just enumerated is this great crime punishable under any act of Congress. You will be called upon, gentlemen, as we are informed, to direct public attention to this subject, and it will be your duty, if you find, upon inquiry, that any one has taken the life of another with premeditated malice, upon the high seas or in any of the places mentioned, to find an indictment against him for murder. Acts are done upon the high seas, within the meaning of this act, not only when committed at sea beyond the boundaries of any particular country or nation, but also when committed on the coast, waters of the United States beyond low water mark. If you find that life has been taken in any locality which has been described, whether at sea or upon land, unlawfully and intentionally, but without premeditated malice, it will be your duty to find against the person thus guilty an indictment, not for murder, but for manslaughter. It will be proper that you be satisfied, before finding an indictment in either case, that the offence was committed within three miles of the coast of Virginia, or that the person to be charged has been brought within this district. Your attention will also be directed to offences against the Post Office laws. It is unnecessary to do more at present than to invite your particular consideration of the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of the act of March 3, 1825. You will find there that if any person employed in any of the departments of the Post Office establishment shall unlawfully detain, delay or open any letter, packet, bag or mail of letters which shall come to his possession, and are intended to be conveyed by post, he shall be fined not exceeding $300, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; or if any person, whether employed or not, shall steal the mail, or shall steal a letter from or out of any mail, or from or out of any Post Office any letter or packet, he shall be imprisoned not less than two nor more than ten years. These, perhaps, are the only parts of these acts which will require special attention; but there are many other provisions and penalties which strikingly illustrate the wise and watchful care of Congress over the vast interests of the people involved in their private and public correspondence. It cannot be necessary, gentlemen, to dwell particularly on the magnitude of the sacredness of these interests, or on the peculiar obligations of those who are trusted in matters so essential to the faithful discharge of their several duties, in order to induce you to give this subject the attention its merits require at your hands. It is also incumbent on you, gentlemen, to inquire into offences against the laws providing revenue from customs or internal duties. You will have these laws before you. You will find in the twenty-third section of the act of July 13, 1866, "to reduce internal taxation" and amend previous Internal Revenue laws, that if any person shall carry on the business of a distiller or rectifier, without having paid the special tax, as required by law, he shall be liable for every offence to a fine of not less than double the tax imposed on the spirits distilled, or double the special tax due for the spirits illegally manufactured, and to imprisonment not exceeding two years; and other additional punishments by forfeiture. You will find, also, in the 30th section of the amendatory act of March 2, 1867, a severe punishment for all persons who conspire to commit offences against or to defraud the United States, when any act is done by any one of them to effect the common object. Various penalties are also imposed by the 26th section of the same act on collectors, deputy collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, inspectors and other officers, or agents charged with the execution of the Internal Revenue laws. We admonish you, gentlemen, to exercise your utmost vigilance on the subject. Frauds on the revenue are an evil which the land cries out upon, and frauds upon the revenue are frauds upon the whole body of tax-payers; and no one who eats, drinks, wears, or is sheltered under any roof, however humble, now escapes taxation. Whatever the dishonest avoid paying their worthier fellow-citizens must make up. Investigate thoroughly, therefore, and spare nobody, least of all those in highest and most responsible positions. Those who are worthy will welcome inquiry which must turn to their praise. Your attention will also be required, gentlemen, to offences against the laws regulating currency. Within the last four years, Congress has taken upon itself its constitutional duty of providing a uniform currency for the whole country. As the benefits of such a currency, if secured, are incalculable, so are its evils incalculable if suffered to become unsound. The law, in the fifty-fifth section of the National Banking act of 1864, imposes heavy penalties upon Presidents, directors, tellers, clerks and agents of National Banks for embezzlement and misapplication of funds, unauthorized issue of notes, and other fraudulent and deceptive acts. The same act, in its fifty-ninth section, provides for the punishment of the offence of counterfeiting—an offence the more to be condemned because its evil effects fall heaviest upon laboring men and women, who are least of all able to sustain the losses which it inflicts. There are, doubtless, many other offences, gentlemen, to which your attention may be usefully directed; we have only adverted to those which seem most immediately and most urgently to demand it. As our country expands; as our resources increase; as the interests which come under the care of Congress expand and multiply, so occasions for laws to prevent or punish offences become more frequent, and temptations to violate them arise oftener and become stronger. In like proportion should the vigilance of grand juries be quickened and augmented. You will have the whole body of laws before you, gentlemen, and you will have the aid of the District-Attorney, and, so far as you may think fit to invoke it, of the Court. You will now retire to your room and enter upon your duties."

The jury was then dismissed, and the Court adjourned. The case of JEFFERSON DAVIS has not yet been called, and will not be till next Monday, as the Court adjourns over for Thanksgiving.

Richmond is very quiet politically, but the Republicans are preparing for a heavy State campaign so soon as Congress shall give permission to hold an election.

KAPPA.

THE POLLARD ASSASSINATION.

The Mayor to Investigate the Matter—Change in Public Opinion—How Grant Passes the Time.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1868.

The excitement about the assassination of Mr. POLLARD has been kept up all day, and thousands have visited the scene of the murder. Public opinion, which cheered the supposed assassin yesterday, has had time to reflect upon the dire consequences that might flow from applauding such an unjustifiable act, or at least the manner in which it was done.

AN INVESTIGATION.

The Coroner's Jury assembled again to-day, and, after hearing the evidence of various parties, came to the very "lame conclusion" that there was no clue to the assassin; and this notwithstanding the fact that all the circumstances pointed to Mr. GRANT as the man. If the jury thought to shield him by this subterfuge, however, they were mistaken, for the Mayor will proceed to investigate the case on Friday, and, if he finds probable cause, will send him before the Grand Jury. The evidence, if we leave the motives out of the question, is very strong—as strong as any circumstantial case could well be; but, of course, mawkish sympathy blinded the jury to evil tendency and to the damaging results that must flow from their conclusions. It was RIVES POLLARD who fell yesterday, but it may be a better man's fate to-morrow. If one man is permitted to hide himself in a place of safety and shoot down an editor in the street, whom he imagines has done him a wrong, others, when they feel aggrieved, will resort to the same practice, and who among us will be safe. John Smith's name appears in the Police reports in the morning, and John quietly loads his gun and lies in wait till the gentleman whose name stands at the head of the paper—Mr. HORACE GREELEY, or somebody else—happens to pass along on his way to the office, and deliberately shoots him down. But, suffice it to say that the thinking people of Richmond see with horror what the consequences of such a line of conduct must be, and they do not justify assassination, particularly for such slight offences, and without affording an opportunity for explanation or retraction.

THE ARTICLE IN THE OPINION.

It is now asserted that the article in the *Southern Opinion* was wholly false, and based upon the most scandalous and untrustworthy of rumors. The young lady had merely got angry with her friends at home, and in a fit of passion left for her aunt's, in Philadelphia. Be this as it may, however much Mr. POLLARD was in the wrong, the avenger of the family's honor was certainly far from being in the right when he concealed himself and fired from his covert upon his unarmed enemy.

Mr. POLLARD's body was removed, in a metallic coffin, from the office, last evening, to his cottage on the Grove Road, and Mr. HANNA and several of his former associates, and some of the printers of his establishment, sat up with the corpse. Its burial awaits the arrival of his brother, sisters and other relatives from different parts of the country.

Young GRANT passed the night in the office of the Chief of Police, where he enjoyed the company of his friends, and was supplied with the best of everything that could be provided. He was not treated like a "common criminal."

Card from E. A. Pollard—He Declares that His Brother Did Not Write the Offensive Article.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 26.

E. A. POLLARD has arrived here, and published a card, which appeared after dark in an extra of the *State Journal*. He says he comes for justice and not for vengeance; that he will devote himself entirely to the matter, and if the civil authorities do not bring the assassin to trial he will invoke the power of the military under the Reconstruction acts, and that he will not allow another number of the *Opinion* to be published. The following is the card:

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Before I left New-York yesterday, I had read the dispatches sent from Richmond gloating over my poor brother's death. As to the brutal joy over such an event; as to the crowd, probably the base cowards who had watched in the street for the consummation of the deed of blood, cheering an assassin who had shot his victim from a three-story window, secreted and locked in a room; as to this hideous salutation of death; as to this man, reeking with murder, "receiving the congratulations of his friends," allowed the freedom of the office of the Police Chief; as to his being unconfined, unconcerned; as to efforts to put justice at defiance; as to a Coroner's jury on their oaths declaring that death was "caused by an unknown person"—let these things stand to the shame of their perpetrators, and write their own commentary on the chivalry of Richmond. They shame not me, they shame not the dead. My heart is sufficient to hold him. No man can insult my tears. I come to claim but one thing: "Justice." Whatever were the offences of my poor brother, every man deserves justice. We boast that it is equal and exact to all. Is assassination not murder? Is it ever justifiable? Is the element of assassination ever to be allowed in any mode of taking redress? And where, in all the black achievements and crooked paths of crime, has there been the equal of this deed? Considering all its circumstances where has the post of the assassin, the place of concealment ever before been chosen with such hideous solicitude for his own safety? Where has cowardice ever before barricaded itself with such dastardly pains? Let justice be done. Let all true people reconsider. I am far from defending the article which has been referred to in my brother's paper. I deeply regret it, but my brother did not write it. The murderer never inquired for the real author. He never asked any word of explanation. He never applied to have the article corrected. He took not one single measure which the brave man, no matter how wronged, always takes before he comes to the last resource of blood. He went without one alternative to that resource, and he went where no one but the coward treads—on the path of the assassin.

EDWARD A. POLLARD.

CUBA.

Insurrectionary Intelligence—The Situation at Puerto Principe—News from the Front—Organization of Volunteer Corps—Marine Disaster—Official Banquet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1868.

The only news of moment, out of the masses of unimportant and conflicting intelligence that come to us from a dozen sources, relates to

THE SITUATION AT PUERTO PRINCIPE.

It is rumored that the Spanish garrison at that place is besieged by a force of insurgents four times as numerous as they, and that owing to the scarcity of provisions their capitulation is looked for. Meanwhile the evening edition of the *Diario*, of the 20th inst., announces that a telegraphic dispatch has been received which states that Count BALMASEDA, with the strong column under his immediate command, had arrived at Puerto Principe without having encountered a single enemy on the line of march.

The same journal declares that it has been assured that Count BALMASEDA and his troops had met with the most cordial and enthusiastic reception in Puerto Principe, and that nearly five hundred insurgents had already taking advantage of the amnesty. Your correspondent is, however, authorized by Captain-General LERSUNDI to deny the truth of this latter statement, Gen. LERSUNDI having informed him that there were not 500 rebels in the whole district referred to. He said that a few less than fifty had surrendered, and that a few more were doing the same. So much for the veracity of the *Diario de la Marina*.

Apart from this intelligence, it is unquestionable that the wealthiest and most influential residents of Puerto Principe side with the Captain-General. This fact in itself speaks volumes. When it is remembered that the population of the Western Department is 1,150,000, of which number 700,000 are whites; that that of the Eastern Department is 270,000, of which 127,000 are whites; that the wealth of the Western Department is about $109,000,000, while the wealth of the Eastern Department is about $17,000,000—a balance of wealth in favor of the Western Department of $92,500,000, and an excess in population of 880,000—no one will attempt to deny that the wealth of the island—the sinews of war—is at the disposal of the Government. With this truth staring us steadily in the face, the result of the contest is hardly problematical.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

As it is extremely difficult to obtain anything like reliable news, we are compelled to fall back on that contained in the Havana Press, and as this latter institution is subject to the censorship of the Government, it can only give such news as it suits the Government to have published. However, making due allowance for partiality, an estimate of the true state of affairs may be arrived at from the perusal of the following summary, compiled from Government statements: Count BALMASEDA had arrived at Manzanillo, and after issuing his proclamation had commenced preparations for active operations. In answer to that part of his proclamation giving the insurgents eight days in which to lay down their arms, the revolutionists state that CESPEDES wrote to BALMASEDA informing him that he might consider the time expired from the moment the proclamation was received, and giving him four days in which to make preparations to defend himself. BALMASEDA had embarked the troops at Manzanillo, on the steamer *Villa Clara*, and latest accounts state that he had landed at Vertientes, between Santo Espiritu and Santa Cruz, intending to attack the enemy in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe, and then march on Bayamo after forming a junction with LONO. News from the latter officer has been received here, as published in the city papers on the 17th. He had still his headquarters at Tunas, in the district of that name. He had had several encounters with the insurgents, in which they were invariably worsted, and many flags, arms, horses, &c., taken from them. The convoy of provisions had arrived at Tunas; the greater part had to be brought from Maniti, a port on the north side. Its conveyance was effected under continuous and heavy rains, over marshy ground, through forests and undergrowth. The distance between the two points is but thirty-three miles, but four days were occupied in the passage; the soldiers were in the water up to their waist and frequently ambuscaded by the enemy. LONO had sent several of the flags captured to Havana. As the account states, "they are neither the colors nor the glorious escutcheon of Castilleo." Some of them are triangular, with a sun and stripes of various colors. The Brigadier GARCIA MUNOZ, having assumed command of the Eastern Department, has issued orders dated at Santiago, the 13th inst., inciting the inhabitants to obedience to the laws and reliance on the good intentions of the Government. He had also issued the usual order to the troops, in which he informed them that their mission was purely defensive.

ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.

I give below an abridged translation of an order from the Captain-General, authorizing the formation of two battalions of volunteers. It is taken from the *Prensa*, of Nov. 21:

Desirous of affording to all good Spaniards, natives of this province, as well as the peninsular residents therein, an opportunity of participating in the glory of putting down the insurrection and promptly reëstablishing the public tranquillity in the Eastern Department of this island, and relying on the refined loyalty and patriotism of those who, in every epoch, have sustained the nation, order and civilization, I have decreed:

ARTICLE 1. The formation of two battalions of volunteers—the first to be called the "*Voluntarios de España*," the second as the "*Voluntarios del Orden*," and both to be commanded by officers of the regular army.

ART. 2. All sergeants, corporals and soldiers of the regular army discharged, who have fixed their residence in the island, will be included in these battalions, and all natives of the island and of the Peninsula, fit for service, will also be received.

ART. 3. The term of service will continue until the restoration of peace and order, and these volunteers will receive the recompense which corresponds to the time of their service.

ART. 4. First sergeants will receive, monthly, $60; second sergeants, $45; corporals, $35; soldiers will have $1 per day.

ART. 5. The services of the members of these corps will entitle them to preference in all civil employments according to their rank in the volunteer service.

ART. 6. The sub-inspectors of infantry and cavalry will dictate the necessary regulations to be observed for the execution of, and compliance with, this decree.

LERSUNDI.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1868.

FINANCIAL AID.

The Bank of Spain has offered through its subdirectors the sum of $45,000, payable in installments of $15,000 each month to the Captain-General, to be used in the arming and equipment of volunteers to put down the "rebellion." To this offer Captain-General LERSUNDI has replied in the following terms:

In the name of the nation, of which I am the authorized representative, I accept most cordially the patriotic offer of the Spanish Bank of Havana, which, from this time forward, has made itself worthy of the noble appellation of "Spanish," so meritoriously borne in its title.

LERSUNDI.

WRECK OF THE STAR OF THE UNION.

The *Star of the Union*, formerly one of the famous Star line from New-York to New-Orleans, but afterward purchased by the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, made regular trips between Philadelphia and New-Orleans, touching at Havana both coming and going. Her reputation and that of her officers was excellent, and she was considered the favorite passenger ship running to New-Orleans, which port she left on Tuesday, the 10th inst., with sixteen passengers and an assorted cargo. Capt. COOKSEY had remained in Philadelphia, owing to illness, the vessel being commanded by Capt. JONES, an old and well-known shipmaster. From the moment the *Star* left the bar, she encountered a series of heavy northerly winds, with continual rains, the sea being so rough as not to allow the Mississippi pilot to be put aboard his boat. Everything went well, however, until Friday evening, about 6:30, when a light was seen which the Captain presumed to be that of Bahia Honda, but which shone from a schooner anchored inside of the breakers of the Morillo reefs. The ship struck heavily. The command was given to back the engine, when a part of the machinery gave way, and the ship was found to have settled on the rocks, in which position she remained when your correspondent visited her. The night was passed in anxiety by all on board, the waves dashing over the decks, while the roar of the breakers and the continuous rain added to the horror of the scene. When daylight broke, the Captain noticed that they were close to shore, and immediately ordered the boats to be lowered. The greatest praise is due to the Delaware pilot of the *Star*, Mr. RUTHERFORD, who, at the imminent risk of his life, at once commenced lowering boats and taking passengers on shore. One boat containing several passengers capsized in the surf, and two passengers, Mr. G. W. CLARKE, of San Francisco, and Mr. JOHNSON, a young Englishman, perished. The news of the disaster did not reach Havana until Monday, at 11 A. M., the first news being received by the agent of the New-York Associated Press, from his correspondent at Bahia Honda, the Government receiving the news officially about two hour's later. The agent of the Associated Press immediately notified Mr. NIESE, of the house of MEULLER & Co., the Havana consignees of the steamer, and together called on Mr. HOFF, the Admiral of the United States West India Squadron, who immediately changed the orders he had given to the gunboat *Penobscot*, Capt. EASTMAN commanding, and ordered the vessel to proceed to the scene of the disaster and give every necessary assistance. The *Penobscot* started at 5 P. M., followed by the Spanish man-of-war *Francisco de Asis*, which vessel had also been ordered off by the Captain-General when he learned of the disaster. The action of the United States and Spanish naval authorities cannot be too highly praised, as well as the conduct of Capt. EASTMAN and the subordinate officers of the *Penobscot*. The passengers of the *Star* will be sent to Philadelphia or New-York, and the Consul is making the necessary arrangements for the forwarding home of the crew.

OFFICIAL BANQUET.

On Friday evening the Captain-General gave a grand banquet to Admiral HOFF and the other officers of the United States Squadron now in Havana, to which the principal dignitaries of the island, both civil and military, the United States Consul, and several members of the Press were also invited. The affair passed off with the utmost *éclat*, a military band playing in the courtyard from 6 until 9 o'clock. The toast of the Captain-General is notable, and expresses his ideas, position and feelings toward the United States. He said:

"GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to see you here, as it always will to meet the representatives of that great nation, the United States of America. Had I been a native of the United States I would probably have sided with the party that represented the idea of liberty, progress, peace and the welfare of its people. Having been born in Spain, I am a constitutional monarchist. I love my country, but my ideas are as liberal as those of the most advanced republican. I am proud to drink to the welfare of the United States, to the health of its President and President elect, to Mr. SEWARD, and to the Admiral now by my side, hoping that the American and Spanish authorities may always meet with the same cordial feelings existing at present."

At the request of Admiral HOFF, the Consul translated the Admiral's toast into Spanish, and after expressing his regret at being unable to reply in the same language, the Admiral gave: "Spain and the United States of North America; for seventy years feelings of courtesy and integrity have cemented the friendship of the two nations. May the name of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, so much venerated by both countries, be the bond to hold them in the same amity until the end of time."

QUASIMODO.

The Georgia Senators.

In a recent letter to Hon. H. V. M. MILLER, one of the United States Senators elect from Georgia, Hon. JOSHUA HILL, his colleague, says: "When asked what was your true position, I answered that you were an old Whig, but had not been acting with the Democratic Party. That you were independent in your course; recounting what you had done for Convention, in the Convention, and in defence of the Constitution prepared by the Convention. And I ventured to say of you, that from my knowledge of you, you would support any measure of the new Administration that met your approval; that you would not consider yourself bound to follow the lead of any set of politicians. In this I thought I did you no injustice. Such was and is my confidence of Gen. GRANT, and such my reliance upon your manly determination to do whatever you think right, that I venture to hope that you will give a generous support to many of the leading measures of the incoming administration."

To this letter, Dr. MILLER has replied as follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1868.

DEAR SIR: In your note of the 17th inst., (just received,) you very correctly state my position in relation to the incoming administration.

As a citizen or as a Senator, I will offer it no factious opposition. On the contrary, so far as may be consistent with my duty to the country and my obligations to the Constitution, I expect to support it. Of Gen. GRANT personally, I know nothing; but in common with the whole country, I indulge the hope that, availing himself of his independent position, guided by his own magnanimity and sound judgment he will rise above mere party interests and make his administration so "grandly patriotic" as to command the admiration of all men. Should I find exhibited by him the desire to restore to the whole country the tranquillity which results from the observance of the Constitution and obedience to the laws, and the liberty secured by both, he will have no more earnest supporter than myself.

From my knowledge of your public and private character, I have no doubt you recognize other and higher duties for an American Senator than the maintenance of a party and the distribution of the emoluments of office, and I share with you the expectation that, upon questions which may arise in the future, we shall not be widely separated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. V. M. MILLER.

Hon. JOSHUA HILL.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Mozart Nomination for Corporation Counsel—George Shea, Esq., Declines.

It will be seen by the following letter that GEORGE SHEA, Esq., has declined the Mozart and other nominations tendered him for the office of Corporation Counsel:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868.
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET.

GENTLEMEN: I am deeply indebted to the Mozart Hall Democracy for the honor of naming me as their candidate for Corporation Counsel of this City, and to yourselves individually for the kind manner in which you have presented that nomination. I have purposely delayed my answer that I might reflect upon the feasibility of the concerted movement proposed.

I must decline, because it now appears to me that there is not that unity of action and directness of purpose among those who profess a desire for municipal reform in our City Government, which should cause you to engage with them at this time in what ought to be a common and coherent union of all good citizens.

When the professions of those who make a specialty of municipal reform ripen into something more to the purpose than mere censorious correspondence and addresses, and are embodied in an intelligent and practicable organization, it will then—and then only—be our highest duty to aid them by our efficient coöperation. Simple sincerity and good purpose are in vain. At present, I do not see sufficient encouragement, outside of our own Democratic independent organizations, to induce me to allow Mozart Hall and my other friends to throw away their time and exertions in such an attempt against the disciplined adherents of Tammany Hall, fresh from and elated by its recent victories.

I am your fellow-citizen and obedient servant,

GEO. SHEA.

To Messrs. EDWARD BERRIAN and others, Committee, &c.

Political Nominations Last Night.

The following nominations were made last night:

Assistant Aldermen—First District, Mozart, James Gray; Twenty-first District, Tammany, George H. E. Lynch; First District, Democratic Union, Robert Collins; Eleventh District, Mozart, Thomas B. Crotty; Nineteenth District, Democratic Union, John McCormick; Fifteenth District, Mozart and Democratic Union, James Gibson.

School Commissioners—Fourth District, Mozart, John Kaiser, Jr.; Seventh District, Mozart, Frederick Smith.

School Trustees—Eleventh Ward, Radical Republican, Lewis S. Goebel, full term; Dr. Samuel Cregar, vacancy; Eleventh Ward, Mozart, Dr. O'Sullivan; Third Ward, Democratic Union, Michael McCann.

A large number of adjournments were made, most of them until to-night.

Aldermanic Nomination.

The friends of Mr. WM. ABBOTT, irrespective of party, met on Wednesday evening last, and nominated that gentleman as Assistant Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District of the Seventh Ward. The nomination is said to have been accepted.

School Trustee Nominations.

At an adjourned meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican School Convention, held last evening, Mr. JOSEPH P. JARDINE was nominated for Trustee.

The Eighteenth Ward Constitutional Union School Convention met last evening at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Twentieth-street and Avenue A, when LEWIS J. KELLY and ANDREW G. SCHEUERMAN were unanimously nominated for School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward.

A Case of Arson—Two Arrests.

At 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the three-story frame dwelling-house No. 648 Ninth-avenue, owned by JOHN WOLF, who resides in the rear. The first floor was occupied by FREDERICK BADEN, liquor dealer, and he was in the habit of sleeping in a bedroom situated in the rear of the store. Officer GEO. W. WHITMAN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, fortunately happened to be near by, and aroused the inmates on the alarm of fire, when the four families residing on the upper floors found great difficulty in escaping from the premises, one woman and several of the children being nearly suffocated by the dense smoke pervading the hallways. The firemen soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames, with only slight damage to the building or contents, when it was discovered that the crime of arson had evidently been committed, as the bar of BADEN's saloon was found covered with a mass of old papers and torn books, all saturated with kerosene oil. Behind the counter was also found a lot of kindling-wood, saturated with kerosene oil, and all charred. In the bedroom a separate fire had been built in a similar manner, and the flames had effected considerable damage to the room. Both BADEN and his barkeeper, FREDERICK ELLING, were searched for and arrested an hour or two after, in a hallway in Fifty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue. Fire-Marshal BRACKETT was notified of the facts, and he will make an investigation in the case. BADEN is understood to be insured for $1,500 in the Germania, and it is alleged that there was very little stock in the saloon, and he did not sustain a loss of more than $200. The building is damaged to the extent of $200; insured for $1,500 in the Rutgers.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN OHIO.—T. F. TIMMONS, cattle dealer, was robbed last night of $7,300, at the bridge on the National road, three miles this side of West Jefferson. The money was drawn from the First National Bank in this city yesterday, and Mr. TIMMONS was riding home from West Jefferson, near which place he resides; when in riding through the bridge he was stopped by a cord or carpenter's chalk line stretched across the passage, and thrown from his horse. He was then assaulted by two men, one striking him and the other taking the money. Mr. TIMMONS is a well-known stock buyer, and the money was the proceeds of recent sales. The Police officers in this city were at once notified of the robbery, and measures instituted at this and other points looking to the capture of the robbers.—*Columbus (O.) State Journal, Nov. 25.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HUMAN INTELLECT: With an introduction upon Psychology and the Soul. By NOAH PORTER, D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics in Yale College. New-York: CHAS. SCRIBNER & Co., 1868. 8vo. pp. 673.

This substantial volume, compact with metaphysical matter, is the most important addition to our American works on Mental Science, that has been made for many a day,—perhaps since the publication of Dr. HICKOK's *Rational Psychology*. It is an able and elaborate work, the fruit of years of wide study and of successful experience in the class room. Not tainted by any vice of exclusiveness, it is, in the best sense, eclectic—and the election is made from a competent acquaintance with the leading ancient and modern systems of psychology and of speculation. Prof. PORTER incidentally advocates the authority and the need of a spiritual and theistic philosophy, against materialism on the one hand, and pantheism on the other hand. Without being partisan or theological, he shows that the most thorough, scientific examination of man's soul, and of human knowledge and its processes, favor the claims of theism—of a belief in a personal God; and that the anti-theistic systems neglect some facts of consciousness, or deny some essential ideas and principles, or pursue partial and insufficient methods in the investigation of truth. The bearing of the work, in the midst of discussions now so rife, gives it a special value, particularly in the instruction of college classes. Materialism, in some of its assumptions, is now so earnestly inculcated, even in text-books for academies and colleges, that it is well to have a thoroughly able and philosophical counter-work—one that shows that "when we analyze the several processes of knowledge into their underlying assumptions, we find that the assumption which underlies them all is a self-existent intelligence, who not only can be known by man, but must be known by man, in order that man may know anything besides."

Yet this volume is, strictly, not a treatise on natural theolgy, but an investigation of the human intellect. An introduction of sixty pages treats of Psychology as a science, and of the nature and relations of the human soul. The relations of the soul to matter, and to life and living beings, are fully discussed, and the different theories are fairly stated and weighed. Here, as through the book, the scientific fairness and impartiality of the author are apparent; he gives full weight to the theories and arguments of other schools, and establishes his own conclusions, in a truly philosophical manner, against them. The question of the faculties of the soul—the sense of the phrase, and the proper divisions—is also satisfactorily answered. In this part, as elsewhere, it is abundantly manifest that Dr. PORTER does not ignore or contemn the material basis and conditions of man's physical and higher life. He allows full weight to all the phenomena on which the "experiential school" insists, while he also claims that, on the most rigid methods and laws of scientific investigation, it must be conceded that the facts of consciousness, the phenomena of the life of the soul, cannot be deduced from the nature or manifestations of matter. By all the tests of science, here is a sphere entirely different from that of the material world. Only consciousness reveals, or can reveal, the facts of the inner life of our spiritual being.

Passing to the main subject of the work, Prof. PORTER, in several preliminary chapters, discusses and defines the nature of knowledge in its several kinds and degrees, and also the nature of consciousness, both natural and reflective, or philosophical. In respect to consciousness, the author prefers to retain the general English usage, which restricts it to the knowledge of the acts or states of the mind, though he concedes that we have a consciousness of the *ego*, or self, and also that "we are conscious of the *object* somewhat as we are conscious of the *ego*." With these concessions, the question about the sphere of consciousness becomes one as to the usage of the term, though we cannot but think that it would be desirable to give to the word in English a larger signification than the Scotch philosophy has allowed.

The human intellect is then examined in four main parts, a division which is simple and complete, viz.: Part First, Presentation and Presentative Knowledge; Part Second, Representation and Representative Knowledge; Part Third, Thinking and Thought-knowledge, and Part Fourth, Intuition and Intuitive Knowledge.

Under each of these heads, all the pertinent points and questions are presented and elucidated with clearness and fullness, in an excellent method, and with sound judgment. Very few works on mental philosophy are so eminently fair in stating and discussing opposing views. Decided in his own convictions, and with strong reasons to back him up, the author can afford to concede all the truth, while opposing the partial views, or showing the defects of other thinkers. Thus, under the first part, on Sense and Sense Perceptions, he investigates the phenomena of sensation as accurately and carefully as the material school, while avoiding the error of tracing all our knowledge to "transformed sensations." So, too, the doctrine of the "Association of Ideas," the pet theory of MILL, BAIN, and others, is as carefully expounded as in the writings of these "experientialists," without their vice of exclusiveness.

Under the Third Division, on "Thought and Thought-knowledge," (a somewhat narrow usage of the term "Thought,") the processes of the mind in forming concepts and judgments, and in deductive and inductive reasoning, are fully set forth, including a valuable chapter on the history of Nominalism and Realism. In particular, the nature and limits of induction are well defined, in contrast with the claims set up for it, as the only scientific method.

The crown of the work is the last part, on "Intuition and Intuitive Knowledge," which is ably vindicated, with ample historical references. It is, in fact, a metaphysics or ontology, in a concise exhibition. The subjects of the chapters are: 1. "The Intuitions Defined and Enumerated." 2. "Theories of Intuitive Knowledge." 3. "Formal Relations of Categories." 4. "Mathematical Relations—Time and Space." 5. "Causation and the Relation of Causation." 6. "Design or Final Cause"—(an admirable Chapter.) 7. "Substance and Attribute—Mind and Matter." 8. "The Finite and Conditioned—the Infinite and Absolute"—a vindication of the positive nature of one's ideas of the infinite and absolute, against the "nescience" and "imbecility" speculations of HAMILTON and MANSEL.

Have our college students time to master such a full work on the subject of the Human Intellect? Many manuals of special sciences exceed it in bulk. The matter, too, is well arranged, by a variety in the type, so that the parts for recitation and the further discussions, historical and metaphysical, are sundered. All students may not master the whole; but all students ought at least to learn as much as is intended for recitation. And it is better for the student that he should be set to grappling with a thorough and learned work, than that he should be confined to a meagre abstract. We think that the book will work well in the class-room. And we believe that it will help to revive a thorough study of those great and underlying questions on which depends the whole superstructure of our knowledge. A thorough spiritual philosophy is now more needed than ever.

—*The Atlantic Almanac.* (Boston: FIELDS & OSGOOD.) The literary part of the *Atlantic Almanac* is interesting and varied, and is an advance on that of last year. The colored pictures, however, are not as well done, and are by no means a credit to the printers or publishers. Why can't color-printing be done as well in this country as in Europe? The colored prints in the *People's Magazine*, the supplementary plates to the *London Illustrated News*, &c., are clean and brilliant, whereas those printed here are apt to be muddy and dull. As we have said, the reading matter in the second number of the *Atlantic Almanac* is varied and interesting, and the work is also illustrated with numerous spirited wood-engravings.

—*Wood-Side and Sea-Side.* Illustrated by Pen and Pencil. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) This is a beautiful Christmas book, consisting of selections of poetry relating to the forest and the sea, illustrated with many woodcuts from designs by BIRKET FOSTER, DUNCAN, HOWS, DALZIEL, and other artists equally well known as illustrators of books. Some of BIRKET FOSTER's designs are old friends—indeed, he has done nothing of late years but repeat himself; but the volume is very tastefully gotten up, and makes an acceptable addition to the stock of books for the holidays. It is well printed on firm, white paper.

—*Appleton's Juvenile Annual.* A Christmas and New-Year's Gift for Young People. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) The contents of this handsome volume are made up of stories of travel, adventures, studies in natural history, anecdotes of celebrated people, and other reading acceptable to young people. Some of the stories are rather old and hackneyed, but the selections are in general well made. The volume is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts.

—*Valentine McClutchy, the Irish Agent; or the Chronicles of Castle Cumber.* By WILLIAM CARLETON. (New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co.) This is a wild Irish story of the North of Erin, with all the traditional (and historical) lore of ugly agents, cruel landlords, slippery lawyers, pompous churchmen, and (of course) rapacious and fanatical Orangemen, of forty years ago. It is written with zealous patriotism and pious Church hatred, and gives some unpleasant pictures of Irish life and sufferings, which, whether strictly accurate or not, undoubtedly embody the spirit of the truth, and convey a useful, even if too highly colored representation of some of the real wrongs of Ireland; while, at the same time it evinces the same spirit of impracticability, that has always been the greatest obstacle in righting those wrongs.

—*Sydnie Adriance.* By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS. (Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.) Our authoress is of a glowing, gushing, impulsive and deeply poetic temperament—with one gracious idea running through the *frame* of her book—that of loving a man of handsome countenance and rather scornful, Byronic air, in spite of his superior and slighting behavior to the beautiful and gushing girl. Sydnie Adriance will certainly remind the reader of Mr. Rochester and Jane Eyre in Miss BRONTE's novel—Mr. St. John having the same cool, sarcastic way with him, and the offended heroine falling into little huffs and exasperations, but unable to hate him—a fluttering bird, so to speak, held by the fascinations of a lovely serpent. The fated pair never meet without falling into snip-snap—St. John always beginning it—and they always part in an unreasonable sort of mutual displeasure, chiefly on the lady's part. This goes on, up to the closing chapter, and even in that also, till the reader grows downhearted, especially as in the very last colloquy the two fall to contradicting and taunting nearly as bad as ever. But at the last moment, and just as one is about to give up, the scene changes with a sudden paragraph:

"I was weak and faint. If the strong arm had not caught me I should have fallen. And then one long passionate kiss—one clasp!"

Thank Heaven! This is as it should be. The pair are happily united. Marriage, no doubt, will change both their natures in the twinkling of a honeymoon, and they will never, never have any more squabbling colloquies again.

—*Mabel's Mistake.* By Mrs. STEPHENS. (Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.) Mabel is Mrs. Harrington, married to old Gen. Harrington, for twenty years past, though young James Harrington loved her from the first, and continued to love her for all those years, in the family residence of the parent couple, up to the time of the first scene of this book, in which he greatly agitates her and himself by telling her suddenly, in answer to a question as to his melancholy brow, that he is downcast with thinking of his father's marriage. From which state of things any one would be apt to conclude that these interesting people were very slow coaches in the matter of the mental emotions, and terrible procrastinators. But in justice it must be said, that now, and from this day forward, they make up for lost time, and enter on a very attractive turmoil of the feelings. The old love now grows pallid and transfixed, "with a smile eloquent of mournfulness." "She rose pale and with a tremor in her limbs, and the balmy air was sickening to her—his presence an oppression." He had his sudden trouble too. "Stung with these thoughts he arose and sought the open air also."

They are now set agoing; and so the story begins, and we see that Mabel and James labor under a kind of calculating destiny, since they have not agitated themselves till the youthful and heart-rending young Ralph and Lina have reached the proper age for falling in love, which they do, and are kept in a sea of troubles by a dark-complexioned octoroon or creole, whose wickedness produces all the strong situations, but in the end, by burning up the old General in his bed, she makes handsome compensation and brings round the balmy *dénouement* of the narrative. Mrs. STEPHENS can "get up a good stour," as Sir WALTER SCOTT used to say of his poetic battles, and the present story, told in a good, racy style, will be perused with interest and approbation by a multitude of readers.

—*Life of Mark M. Pomeroy.* By Mrs. MARY E. TUCKER. (New York: G. W. CARLETON.) It is always a difficult thing to write the life of a man yet in the body, and particularly of one still in the full flush of health and work, being of course a matter of impossibility, so far as giving a fair estimate and truthful judgment of his deeds and motives. So far as such a thing can be done, Mrs. TUCKER seems to have done it with at least commendable frankness and every appearance of reliability. Although a comparatively young man, Mr. POMEROY has, by his great energy and peculiar enterprise, made his name widely known, and this brief record of his life shows it to have been one of incident and stir. A fairly good portrait reproduces the look of fanatical conviction and characteristic pluck of the man, but does not do justice to the kindly feeling which is really in his face.

—*The Unnoticed Things of Scripture.* By Right Rev. WM. INGRAHAM KIP, D. D., Bishop of California. (New-York and San Francisco: A. ROMAN & Co.) This is a series of familiar essays or discourses on various Scriptural subjects; though the *Common Things of Scripture* would be a more appropriate title, as the author treats on topics that form the ordinary lessons of every Sunday School in the country. There is, of course, no novelty in the views presented by the Bishop, and the style of his essays is that of a familiar "conference meeting."

—*Moore's Poetical Works.* (Brooklyn: W. W. SWAYNE.) This is a cheap edition of MOORE's works, complete in one volume, and paper covers. The type is good and readable.

—*The Surgeon's Daughter* and *Castle Dangerous.* By Sir WALTER SCOTT. W. W. SWAYNE, Brooklyn, publishes a cheap edition of these novels in one volume.

—*Appleton's Illustrated Almanac.* This is a very handsome publication, beautifully illustrated and filled with interesting reading matter.

THE CHURCHES.

Causes for Thankfulness as Presented by the Clergy.

Words of Gratitude, Counsel and Good Cheer.

THE SERMONS OF THE DAY.

Below will be found reports of the religious services held yesterday in the churches of this City and vicinity. The sermons generally contain sound advice in regard to the duties of Christian citizens, and will be found edifying and interesting reading.

Discourse by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Plymouth Church.

"Seeing that Abraham shall surely become a great and mighty nation, and all the nations of the earth shall be blessed in him. For I know him that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgment; that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which He hath spoken of him." Genesis xviii., 18, 19.

After a few words explanatory of the passage he remarked that our fathers rejected the holidays of the Church, and they did right. We also do right in resuming them. All forms and customs in time naturally gather to themselves the abuses of those who use them. Reformers have either to wait for the cleansing of customs or else to reject them. Heretofore, in the Church and State, rulers have sought to withdraw public thought from the government. They were willing to provide social banquets; if the people would refrain from voting they might dance to their heart's content; if they would only give power to the ruler he would give pleasure to the peasant. Thus the people are led like cattle to the slaughter, bound with wreaths and ribbons. This was what set the Puritans against pleasure. They did right. There are times when health requires an abstinence from food, albeit food is ordinarily necessary to health. When pleasure runs riot and forgets morality, there will be a reaction against pleasure. Asceticism and self-indulgence are thus alternately parent and child. After a time the old pleasures may be taken back and promote the public good. It is not safe to reject pleasures in one age because they had been productive of evil in another. At the present day there was little danger of an overdose of pleasure. If the descendant of the Pilgrims has a metaphysical religion, he has a physical morality. He don't believe in heaven-ordained poverty or saints in rags. As most of those present were partly Yankees, and the speaker was wholly so, and as Thanksgiving was a New-England holiday, the New-England character was in order. New-England then blended the Hebrew and the Greek character. In its intense individualism, its deep moral force and its household life it is preëminently Jewish. In its admiration of metaphysics, its deification of argument and its worship of ideas, it is preëminently Greek. The French imagine themselves Greek, and they are so the same as a swallow is an eagle. [Laughter.] We imitate the Greek at one end and that the lower end. French art is a mongrel, having the Greek form with Pompeian taste. New-England is not Greek in its taste and love of beauty, but it is in its passion for reason, which distinguished the Greek even more than his love of art. The development that is yet to come in Northern social life is in joyousness, and, as I think, the joyousness of home life. The family, always rich in social virtues, is to become yet richer. The civilizing centre of modern America must be home and the family circle. Thanksgiving is the day of nature, of the harvest, the field, of the household and the home. It is the one great festival of American life that pivots on the household. The Hebrews, like the Yankees, knew how near the virtues lay to the stomach. [Laughter.] The various national customs introduced here by immigrants from abroad were likely to enrich the American household. The Northern races are the races of domestic and home habits. There is little idea of family in Spain, still less in Italy. Open skies and balmy Januaries will not promote domestic life and home pleasures. Household life breeds household virtues and family affections. It may almost be said that the frost line marks the realm of republics. True Republican commonwealths grow out of the power that is generated in the household. By contact with the Northern nations of Europe we will relax a little of our rigor and they will add a little to theirs, and we may look to the combination for a richer household in America than any yet known. The increasing intelligence of women is to contribute largely to this end. It is in vain that people cry out against what are called "woman's rights." Her social life commenced at zero and has been steadily advancing, adding at each step to the well being of society. Albeit, every step of her advancement was supposed at the time it was taken, to be a deviation from "propriety." Even now what we deem entirely proper in women, would be a monstrosity in Turkey, as it was in ancient Greece. The next step in woman's advancement will be suffrage. A citizen at the present day without a vote is like a smith without a hammer. Women will never "unsex" themselves, or become men by their external occupations. God's colors don't wash out, and sex is dyed in the wool. Those who are most afraid that women will become men, I have always noticed, are they who are themselves the nearest like women. It is a kind of latent rivalry. [Laughter.] Weakness is not a woman's charm. Purity, love, devotion, sympathy are her great virtues; but honor makes virtue stronger, love more enduring; it gives energy to prudence, largeness to wisdom. Let us not be afraid of taking down barriers, and saying to every human being, "do what is right—what God has given you the ability and power to do well." In the future we shall have stronger and purer households. The "frailty of the fair sex" will cease to be a theme for deriding poets, when women learn that strength is feminine. While we have little to fear from these supposed dangers, there are real dangers which we should fear. These are extravagance and luxury, self-indulgence and ostentation. The yearning for approbation incites women to these vices. Were she made freer, better employed and better educated, she would be satisfied, and would find her happiness in more rational things. Early marriages are permanent moralities, and yet every year is it becoming more difficult for young men to enter that state which is the best guard over their virtue. The fault is in public opinion which admits a person into what is called society, or thrusts him out according to his external circumstances and pecuniary condition. Society is bad when two cannot live cheaper than one, and young men are under bad influences when they are kept out of matrimony for years from prudential reasons. It is said that when a man marries at 40 he makes a prudent selection. His days of romance are past. Alas! for the wife who was not first a sweetheart. Prudence is good, but is there no prudence in genuine love? Woe be to the society that puts off affiancing till after the period of romancing. The girl infected with this public spirit waits for one to woo her who can put her in the same position she occupied when she left her parent's house. She wants her husband in the beginning to have as much as her father had at the end, instead of going with her husband to the beginning, and working their way up together loving and loved. All wedlock is adulterous that is not inspired from the heart. Blessed be the girl whose luxurious rearing has only the better fitted her for beginning life at the bottom. And, above all, let newly-married people beware of that Sodom and Gomorrah—the boarding-house. This is no place to rear a family and establish a household like that our fathers had. A log-cabin is better for a family than the Fifth-avenue Hotel, though they got the whole establishment for nothing. The tendencies of modern life in cities are rotten. It is here that the attention of women should be called before they hold conventions to get suffrage, though that is well enough in its season. The speaker here gave some timely counsel with regard to the manner of governing children, advising parents to teach them as soon as possible to govern themselves, and then hold them responsible for the use they made of their privilege. Make home pleasant by means of innocent games, music and dancing. Parents who will not allow their children to dance should or ought themselves to be made to dance a different tune. [Laughter.] If they go to the theatre let the parents go with them, and so with reference to all public places of amusement; it was better go in parties, the whole family together. Would to God the German beer gardens could be established among us—all except the beer. [Laughter.] But if you must drink, it was better to drink good German beer than poisonous Southern wines. The best way, however, is to drink water. Often had he (the speaker) witnessed the gatherings of the German people in their own country, sometimes as many as two hundred families in their beer gardens, listening to fine music, and going home at the good Puritan hour of 9 o'clock—seldom later than 10—and wished that the custom could be introduced into his own country. Cheap and innocent amusements like those of Germany, where whole families could go together, were what was needed here. Not much could be done here to popularize the taste for music, when it cost from $1 to $5 for one person to listen to good music. But he had detained them too long—the odor of the coming feast fills the air. Go then and remember God's bounty through the year. Give the day to thanks, to joy, to gratitude, and remember amid your feastings to forgive your enemies, purify your hearts and augment your charities to the poor and destitute.

And now let us sing, and it shall be "America" of course, and all who cannot sing let them make a joyful sound.

Discourse of Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Grace Church, (Episcopal.)

"For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, Peace be within thee."—Psalms, cxxii., 8.

The day, he said, decrees our topic, defines, measurably, the manner of its handling, and determines, generally, the lessons which the preacher shall inculcate. In a land like ours, where creeds and worship are as various as the hills and valleys, the prairies and forests, the lakes and water-courses that diversify its natural surface, and where, therefore, our ecclesiastical festivals can only bring together in common thought and joy a few scattered assemblages here and there; where the Churchman and the Methodist may keep their gladsome Christmas or Easter-tide, but where the Presbyterian or the Quaker know nothing of either; where the Baptist or the Congregationalist may celebrate the birthday of ROGER WILLIAMS, or the landing at Plymouth Rock, but in unison with a few only beside; where the Lutheran or the disciple of Rome commemorate, each one, the historic saints and heroes of his communion, but so far as the nation is concerned, must do it quite apart—there is yet one day when the doors of every sanctuary in the land stand open, and when in homes, whether Jew or Gentile, Roman or Protestant, all over our broad territory, men gather for kindly greetings and the gladness of domestic joy. The pulpit cannot change or ignore this time-honored custom if it would; and, for one, I freely own that I would not if I could. And what more fitting language from which to catch the key-note alike of speech and prayer and hope, than the benignant aspiration of the text? "For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, Peace be within thee!" It is the outburst of that kingly and undaunted heart, which, writing a little later of Israel's banishment and bondage in a foreign land, could yet sing, even in the darkest hour, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." And it illustrates to us who are here to-day, dear friends, the true temper of the true patriot—a consistent and fervent and self-sacrificing longing for his country's highest welfare. May we not aptly see in such language, as in the mirror of inspiration itself, our obligation to the brethren and companions who are our fellow-countrymen; to say, and to seek for, peace within all our borders: not the peace of a tyrannical oppression, not the peace of a dead or decaying civilization, but the free and righteous and enduring peace and order and prosperity of an upright and God-fearing people? And thus I am confronted with the one thought which, to-day supremely, I would aim to get before you,—I mean the thought of the responsibility of the individual to the nation. Upon each one of us, in various measure, but always and everywhere with equal emphasis, rests a clear responsibility to our country. What are the dangers which threaten the healthful life, the vital principle of our Republic, and concerning which we need to-day to recognize our separate and sacred responsibility?

1. I answer, first, a gradual deterioration in the standard of public morals. Are we as careful as formerly to see to it, all over the land, that the various branches of Government, in the State and in the nation, are filled by pure and upright men? Are there no facts concerning our municipal and other elections in some of the chief centres of our wealth and civilization, which, as we look across the sea and take note of their impression on older peoples and empires, may well make us blush? Is there no venality in even our most venerable legislative bodies? Are our public servants always and everywhere men who will be sure to resist the power of corruption and to consult only the highest interest of their constituents? Nay, more; to go behind these evils on the surface to the malady which is their root, do we recognize and discharge our separate responsibility as citizens? Are we careful to make our personal influence everywhere felt; at the ballot-box, in the primary meeting, in our social and political conferences; by all the testimony of our daily speech and life? Alas, how large is that proportion of nearly all our great communities, small perhaps in numbers, but large in the power of its influence and example, who, concerning the most vital and sacred interests of their country, are contented to be mere spectators; who shrink from the vexations and importunities, the jostling and collision of more active interest, and thus live as though they had no stake in the common well-being. We boast of our liberal form of government, which derives its authority from the uncoerced consent of the governed, but we cannot afford to be blind to the fact that even such a form of government has its possible perils. Invest the power of government in the hands of an ignorant or merely impulsive multitude, leave the control of that multitude in the keeping of an unscrupulous and self-seeking few, and you have an irresponsible oligarchy, beside whose possible tyrannies the wantonness of a Nero might grow white. For, how can such a people help going astray, unless they have men bold and brave enough to tell them the truth? 2. Are there no other perils to the nation of which, to-day, we need to remind ourselves? I think that at least the thoughtful and reflecting among us will own those that forever ensue with the incoming of an age of luxury—an age

"When wealth accumulates, and men decay."

No one who has looked candidly at the habits and tendencies of our people, can be blind to the growing extravagance and artificiality of our domestic life, and the often unseemly prodigality and ostentation, especially of our great cities. At one single port of entry in the United States, within a month, the foreign importations for a single week amounted to nearly $5,000,000; very much of this sum being represented by articles of sheer luxury. If it be said, in reply to such facts as these, that people have a right to spend their money as they please, the simple answer is that the proposition, however plausible, is not true. No man or woman has a right to indulge in habits of luxury or extravagance hurtful to the community around them. They are deteriorating the whole body politic by their bad example. And that this is a danger more than imminent among us, who that perceives our present tendencies can deny? Our cities overcrowded with the youth of both sexes, impatient of the less exciting atmosphere of rural life—our people of all ranks and classes fired by an unseemly ambition to vie, in their personal and domestic expenditures, with the habits of the wealthiest! Our business habits, how often are they those of an unhealthy spirit of speculation; a vain and silly eagerness to be rich by methods that are only by one step removed from those of the gambler or the adventurer. Only suffer such a state of things to spread far enough and deep enough in the temper and usage of the people, and it requires no seer to prophesy the end. There are great dynasties that once covered the earth with tokens of their wealth and strength, more splendid even than any that greet our eyes to-day. And from out the ashes of their long-perished grandeur we may read our possible future. They were not the victims of conquest; they did not perish through internal dissensions—they simply rotted to death by the cancerous decay of an enervating luxury and extravagance. Only import fast enough the vices and the prodigalities of continental manners, and we may not long have to wait for the ghastly premonitions of decay, which to-day more than one continental dynasty beholds staring it in the face! On the other hand, in the way of restraining and chastening the public temper, you and I may not be able to do a great deal. But we can bear our testimony. We can set to the seal of our unequivocal example; we can lift up in public and in private our warning voice, and so, for the land of our common love, for our brethren and companion's sakes, say now and always, "Peace, peace be within thee"—that peace and order and righteous serenity which are the fruit of a nation's chastened, virtuous and simple habits!

Discourse of Rev. John Thomson, Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-Fourth-Street.

The pastor, Dr. JOHN THOMSON, after the usual devotional exercises, addressed his large congregation, saying that, contrary to usual custom, he had no particular Scripture text to present to them, but that he would give them his thoughts on men and things, as they were and as they are—insisting upon it that if Thanksgiving Day is to have any real significance, if it is not to degenerate into a mere empty, and worse than empty, formality, it must have an object clearly and distinctly defined. We must know and comprehend our mercies, their origin, and, finally, we must rise to the acknowledged duty of expressing our unfeigned gratitude both to Him from whom and to Him through whom they have been communicated to us. We ought to remember that it is as members of the great commonwealth of these United States, as participants in all national blessings and rebukes, as having each one of us a deep and patriotic interest in all constitutional enterprises and prosecutions both at home and abroad, that we are invited and recommended this day to assemble together and to give thanks to God for the blessings of the year. He could imagine no plan more likely to cement friendship, to disarm enmities—to remove estrangements and to bring to an end existing feuds than just this of bringing the whole people face to face with God in praise and thanksgiving for His abounding mercies. Of course where enmity is so bitter or ignorance so presumptuous as to refuse a recommendation so righteous and seemly—it is not to be expected that any benefit can accrue to those that are of such a spirit. Yet the heart that is truly grateful to God can hardly find room in all its chambers for ill-will toward men—for the love that is of God in human hearts makes men intensely human. He spoke of God's supremacy over rulers and over nations as being unfolded fully in the Bible and clearly legible in all the history of the past, and said that "without the recognition of this the most constitutional monarchy is despotism and the purest Republicanism no better than a mere mobocracy. No nation had greater reason than ours to recognize and glory in this doctrine. In its germs so small and feeble—in its growth so rapid and uncertain—nursed in the bosom of tempest and storm, in its youth fighting with the lion and then establishing itself among the nations that had grown up into vigor through centuries of rapine and bloodshed. And now what remains of the second, and all the third generation can look upon thirteen colonies transformed into a galaxy of thirty-seven States—independent and yet united—and never before so united as now, for while in their youth, and few in number, they have conquered the lion—in the vigor of their manhood they had conquered themselves, and when a nation has conquered itself there remained only before it a career of honor and practical beneficent uprightness. Freedom from the storms of war and pestilence, and the general healthfulness of the population, and the abundant harvest were all touched upon, and the glory of all ascribed unto the Lord. Alluding to his return from his Summer tour he said: "After a few month's absence I reached my home at noon to-day, on which this Presidential election was begun and ended, and the quiet and order that prevailed made me lift up my heart to God and thank Him for America. In no other country that I know could party spirit so deeply seated and so energetically wrought out have culminated, without social outbreak and riot. But here, throughout all the land, the issue was reached with the utmost order. The joy of success was tempered by wisdom, and the bitterness of defeat was borne with submission. Most solemnly did the nation speak that day, not with loud outcries, significant of mere force or passion, but calmly and with dignity, in the full consciousness of power and honor. Thus was evidenced the strong element of virtue that underlies the crust of blended good and evil on which we live and move." And, in this connection, the high character of our educational institutions was touched upon, when he said: "Although not always on the seething surface of prominent and active life, it will still be found that the well-educated of our people are the country's real rulers, and that they, and not an ignorant and uneducated mob, really rule and give direction to the destinies of the nation. The discourse was concluded with a very touching reference to the earthquakes in South America, especially, and the warning brought us to prepare to meet our God. We have heard during the year, with sorrowful hearts, of the earth trembling and of the desolations that have been wrought in some of its fairest portions; that suddenly, and without warning, the solid ground beneath men's feet began to reel and stagger and to open up in great fissures, and to lay low great cities in one wide-spread ruin; that the deep calm of a tropical noon was suddenly broken, as if by the rumbling of invisible chariots, and followed instantaneously by the shrieks and wailings of surprised and panic-stricken men; that the very ocean shared in the dread mysterious movement, and poured in its resistless waves to consummate and complete the calamity, and that tens of thousands of immortal beings like ourselves were in a moment hurled into eternity. Was it because they were greater sinners then we are? I dare not so judge. No. Let us drop the tear of sorrow and of sympathy over their mighty sepulchre, and if wise, let us betake ourselves to the lesson that their sad end reveals to us in characters so terrible. I hear from those ruined towns of Southern America the cry, "Be ye also ready." Have those waves of internal heat and fire broken at last upon some far distant desolated shore, or roam they still at large seeking for an outlet, burning their way through the foundations of the everlasting mountains, and far beneath where the teeming city stands, I cannot tell. This only I know. Even they are in the hands of our God, and without His commission they shall not come nigh us. The ungodly have good reason to be alarmed, for they have no hope whatever may befal them. But the disciple of Jesus, faithful and meek, may rejoice in that whatever may befal him he is safe—safe in God's keeping—safe in Christ's hands. God's chariot awaits them only to carry them nearer to Himself.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Chapin, at the Fourth Universalist Church.

"And he said, so is the Kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground; and should sleep, and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how. For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. But when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come."—Mark iv., 26-29.

The reverend gentleman proceeded to say there was no sentiment more purely devotional in its nature than the sentiment of thankfulness. At least there was none that more certainly testified to an enduring spirit of devotion. Prayer may be a momentary impulse of selfishness and fear; and worship may be but a blind recognition of a supreme power. But the act of thanksgiving more closely indicated an intelligent piety. It was not like the mere asking for food which is forced out by the presence of immediate want. It was an acknowledgment of the benefit after the gift had been received. It sprung up in a distinct perception of the reasons for thanksgiving, combining the two great elements of religion—a consciousness of dependence, and faith in Divine Providence. The feeling of gratitude could only arise when we were aware of benefits which we absolutely needed, and which we could not have procured of our unaided selves. But we could not express this feeling except toward Him who is capable of knowing and receiving our gratitude. We may be benefited by a cooling breeze or a draught of water from the spring, but we cannot thank the water or the air. We can only be grateful to the intelligence and the will by which they are controlled. If the present occasion had any significance at all, it had evidently a religious significance. If the congregation had not met for mere custom sake or appearance sake—if they had assembled because they were truly thankful, then it must be that they recognized their dependence upon a power greater than their own, and by this public act acknowledged the blessings received from that power. Truly, nothing could more strikingly enforce the conviction of a Beneficent Power existing in the things around us, than the subject which our Saviour has chosen as the groundwork of the beautiful parable which constitutes the text. The process of seed time and harvest! In these the yearly cycle is completed; in these commonplace facts, in this familiar alternation, we perceive the majesty and beneficence of existence. We take up a little seed—a little kernel of corn—and consider it enfolds our daily bread—the existence of man and beast. We cannot, contemplating these things, but be impressed with a feeling of dependence. Man himself was able to *make* nothing. He would impress, therefore, on all, the necessity of not offending by thought, word or example a Being to whom we owe so much; for as time swiftly flies, and cannot be recalled, so shall the vengeance of God speedily and surely fall down on those who persevere in a life of wickedness.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, at Trinity Church.

"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."—Psalms, ciii., 2.

Rev. Dr. VINTON commenced his discourse by alluding to the fullness of the Psalms of David in all the purest sentiments that can emanate from the human heart, and dwelt upon the elevating effect upon the soul of studying them. In them, especially, were to be found thoughts appropriate to Thanksgiving Day. Among the glittering gems in the Book of Psalms, to which they were naturally led on such an occasion, the chapter under consideration was one of the most universally admired for its comprehensiveness and significance. The duty of thanksgiving, as inculcated in the text, called for a right apprehension of the benefits conferred, and this required that they should be mindful of Him who conferred them. We were constantly visited with blessings in every-day life, whose value was not appreciated because we were not so familiar with them. The Divine Providence was most wonderfully manifested in light, darkness, the rain, daily protection, variations of the seasons, and the means of knowledge, virtue and religion constantly vouchsafed to us, and it ought to have a constant recognition. A remembrance of past blessings was essential in order to a due thankfulness for them. The preacher enlarged upon the number of these and the wrong of forgetting them. In the next place we should cheerfully receive the blessings of God and make some return in the way of requital and acknowledgment. It was true that we could not make an adequate return to God for them, but we could do something to show our gratitude by acts of mercy and charity to the poor whom we have always with us, and by seeking the salvation which he offered freely and by consecrating ourselves to His service. The most suitable expression of our thanks to-day was to resolve hereafter thus to consecrate ourselves to God. Again, the character of our thanksgiving was indicated in the expression of the text—"Bless the Lord, O my *soul*." The soul was the highest attribute and distinguishing trait of man. The heathen philosopher EPICTETUS had spoken well of the duty of "celebrating God on every occasion, for that he has given us the faculty of knowing what He has done for us." The soul should praise God for its existence. Finally, Rev. Dr. VINTON considered the Lord as the beneficent Being to whom our hymns of praise should be addressed. He whose earth we tread, whose air we breathe, who is the author of our being and of all the advantages we enjoy, should be the object of our great thankfulness. Without His knowledge not a sparrow could fall to the ground. "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord and give praises to His name." Besides the manifold subjects which called for our thankfulness as individuals, our advantages as a nation were not to be forgotten. As a nation we were free, and might make progress to a higher position than was ever attained by any kingdom. During the past year an election for Chief Magistrate of the United States had been held, and, after an unusually exciting contest, all had quietly acquiesced in the result. For this we should thank God. A Convention of the Church had been held in this City, and for what it did and what it was withheld from doing, we should thank God. For the prosperity of our commerce, for the progress of science, for the bountiful yield of the earth's fruits, we should thank God. For the absence of pestilence, of public disasters, of conflagrations, in the cities especially, we should thank God. For the religious influences that surrounded us, and for the Divine presence here we should thank God. For the enlargement of the communion in this particular Church, they should thank God. How small were our deserts in proportion to the blessings we enjoyed! We should make this an occasion for showing forth our gratitude in every way, and especially by helping the poor.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Einhorn—Temple Adath Jeshurun.

The preacher, in connection with the admonishing words of the angel to Lot, (as in First Book of Moses, xix., 17,) "To save his soul, not to look behind, nor stay in all the plain, but to escape to the mountain," said, not only for the bountiful harvest and all material blessings have we to render thanks to the Lord, but also for the victorious maintenance and the wonderful development of strength in the late intense and eventful struggle of the Republic, the bulwark of liberty. Like Lot, the American nation was saved from destruction by God's mercy, and to show itself further worthy of it, it must save its soul, the principle of liberty, as founded in God, and in the Mosaic declaration, that all men are created alike in His image, differs in its very essence from the still-born liberty of the old Roman Republic, as well as from the idea of liberty entertained by the French revolutionists. Not behind, but onward must the looks of the nation be directed. It is a peculiarity of human nature to behold the past in the light of glorification, even if that past rests in the pool of slavery; to look back with yearning to things as they have existed, as the Israelites, wandering to Canaan, longed for the flesh-pots of Egypt; so do we hear, as a general expression, "The Constitution as it was." Could it be possible after all the gigantic changes effected by the war to reëstablish the relation of the federal members on the old basis? What! The four millions of freedmen, are they to be left without protection, to be degraded and expelled, and their former masters, the Southern aristocrats, who brought this country to the verge of ruin, to be admitted at once to the sanctuary of the Republic, the halls of national legislation, and the power for mischief and evil granted again? Onward we must look—onward to the goal to where the whole human family presses, where the shackles of prejudice, be they of race or religion, are broken, and where humanity will rouse itself from its torpor and enter triumphantly the arena where Thou, O Israel, hast always been found battling for the unity of God and the unity of the human family. Yes! The American nation to finish the process of regeneration must leave the plain of demoralization and shake off corruption everywhere prevailing. Professional politicians and office-hunters swarm like birds of prey around the body politic and contaminate the voting urns and legislative halls. Everything is to be had for gold—principle, country and religion. To gain popularity one must only discard principle, and to be without conscience is only then dishonorable when success does not follow the venture. Human worth is but little considered, and as to human life, disasters on railroads and steam vessels, the consequence of the imbecility or negligence of the officers, are the order of the day. A criminal conviction is never had; it is deemed sufficient to pay the damage. A complete moral revulsion must be had, and to effect it mighty agents are required. Our nation is not wanting these agents; she has her shining paragons—the fathers and founders of the Republic. The angel warned Lot to flee the circle of destruction and to escape to the mountain, where, as our sages explain, the tent of Abraham, the father of many peoples, stood. The same warning is given to the American people. Climb up to the moral standard of your fathers, and especially of him whom the people, in the love they bore him, named the Father of his Country, whose ashes in Mount Vernon rest. What profound wisdom, what high appreciation of humanity is not embodied in the Declaration of Independence, which they gave to the world, a terror to tyrants—the *Magna Charta* of the whole human race. Every sentence therein is a crushing thunderbolt to the arrogant assumption of nobility of birth and religion. God, morality and liberty are the corner-stones on which they founded the mighty fortress. The brilliant crown they aspired to was patriotism; the power they desired self-command, and fulfillment of duty their brightest jewel. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the philosopher, who taught man to lay heaven's lightning in chains, with what modesty and at the same time noble pride in his republican simplicity does he stand prominently in the midst of the dazzling flitter of the French Court. He said, as it were, what is your flitter to me? I am a free man! My pride the confidence of a free nation and my King is God. WASHINGTON, that angel in human form, the majesty of Divine resemblance, enthroned on his front, permeates all his actions; heavenly thoughts encircle his brow, in his looks what humility and love, which before God kneels in the dust, and raises from the dust the lowliest of the people! His lips express a firmness and energy which tames the whirlwind and levels mountains, and at the same time such kindness that his heart would bleed at every drop of blood spilt, even of his enemies. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who brought himself as offering for the glorification of God and the sacredness of human rights! A pious, humble and manly soul! His is a meekness which would not utter a scorning word even against his enemies, who bespattered him with their calumnies, an energy which carried the nation victoriously through oceans of blood and tears, which accomplished, in the midst of howling tempests, the mighty deed, to slay the monster which, falling, bore down with him the moral remains of the hero, but places his spirit on such an eminence as to shine starlike in all ages to come, and ranks him among the saviours of humanity. With such supports the nation will be lifted up again, and the sacrifices brought have not been in vain. The result of the late eventful election has shown that the people understand their mission. The nation must rouse itself to that moral determination and to the enthusiasm necessary for fulfilling it, which, like a purifying flame, will destroy all that is corrupt in its midst! Then will come the day so ardently longed for, when the Sun of Justice will rise with untold salvation for all, with untold salvation even for the South, whose people will then see, that not they, but the poisonous snake has been chased from their blooming paradise forever.

Discourse by Rev. J. W. Horne, Willett-street M. E. Church.

"The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice; let the multitude of isles be glad thereof. Clouds and darkness are round about him: righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne."—Psalms, xcvii., 1, 2.

Rev. J. W. HORNE, of Willett-street M. E. Church, preached on "The Reign of God a Cause of Gladness to the World," from Psalm xcvii., 1, 2. He said: The text states a great fact, draws a joyous inference, and gives a reason for it. The fact is that the Lord reigns, not nature reigns. Certain leading scientific men are ever crying out that Nature reigns. They look over the surface of things, find it beautiful and glorious; then penetrate beneath the surface, find the parts—the mighty machinery—wonderfully fitted and adjusted; study the laws and forces and motions; but seeing no God with the outward eye, shaping, controlling directing, in their blind infidelity they exclaim, "Nature! how mightily, how sublimely she reigns!" As if passing through some magnificent earthly government and observing its exterior, when studying its internal arrangements and economy, because they did not happen to see the King or Emperor, they should shout out, "The Government reigns, it reigns, but has no living head, no directing, controlling power." "The Lord reigns," not man reigns. Man serves secondarily, subordinately; but the Lord reigns primarily, absolutely, finally. We see the secondary agents, but often do not see the primary. If the individual nations must have their kings, their rulers—who governs the whole round world? Who but the King of Kings and Lord of Lords! The text boldly proclaims the reign of God, but does not condescend to prove it. It is patent to all; only the fool will dare to say, even in his heart, "There is no God." But we, for our comfort and encouragement, may gather up some of the evidences of the Divine reign. The reverend gentleman then referred to the Jewish theocracy, in which, he said, God showed himself in terrible majesty upon Mount Sinai, giving the people their laws and statutes and ordinances; above, for ages, in a glorious cloud between the cherubim; gave the nation prosperity or adversity as it was faithful or idolatrous; and made all surrounding nations the ministers of his favor or of his judgments toward his chosen people. He also referred to the prophetic Scriptures in proof. For instance, Daniel in Babylon, under Divine inspiration, predicting the rise and progress and downfall of the leading empires of antiquity for hundreds and even thousands of years in the future. Also St. John, the Divine, in Patmos, under the gorgeous symbols of seals and trumpets and vials, in the hands of Christ or of angels, predicting the great persecutions of the Church; her triumph; the breaking up of the Roman Empire; the rise of the Papacy and of Mahometanism; the downfall of them both; the great Reformation; the mighty struggles of the last time between Christ and Belial; the Millenial Rest; and the whole series of events on to the second glorious, triumphant coming of the Prince of the Kings of the earth.

Discourse by Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church.

"In his days shall the righteous flourish: and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth."—Psalms, lxxii., 7.

Taking the words of Gen. GRANT as the key-note of the nation for its new era, the preacher showed that the demand for peace does not proceed from timidity, nor from a sentimental philanthropy, nor from the spirit of political compromise. But the people having subdued the organized rebellion against the Government, are resolved that the country shall be disquieted no longer; that in all the land peace shall be accepted as the fixed condition of things, and if need be, enforced against all disturbers, by the sharp decisive hand of Government. "Let us have peace." We have heard this cry before, when, however, it failed to charm. Twenty-five years ago "Let us have peace" meant, "Let us mob the Abolitionists, break up their meetings, burn their halls, demolish their presses, hang GARRISON, shoot LOVEJOY." "Let us have peace" meant, "Stop the mails and search them for incendiary tracts and moral pocket-handkerchiefs bearing the legend 'Am I not a man and a brother?'" Let us have peace by suppressing light and depressing humanity. In 1850, "Let us have peace" meant "Let us pass the Compromise bill, reject the Wilmot proviso, leave all New-Mexico and California and all projected conquests southward to be overrun by slavery, and at the same time hunt out all fugitive slaves from the North, and send them back to their masters." For such a peace, Mr. CLAY poured forth his honied words; to this Mr. WEBSTER adjured us in the name of conscience and morality, bidding us fulfill "with alacrity" the duty of catching slaves, and saying, "My object is peace; my object is reconciliation * * * * to promote the good and the harmony and the union of the whole country." "Let us have peace" meant, "Let us hold a great meeting at Castle Garden, and assure the South that the merchants of New-York will do her bidding, if she will continue to them her trade." "Let us have peace" meant, "Let us gag the pulpit; wherever it touches upon politics, let us slam the pew-doors, bolt out of church, throw up our pews and curse the preacher;" and, in the elegant language of a commercial journal toward the present speaker, "'Let such preachers be left to empty walls, deprived of bread and butter, and have their black coats rolled in the dirt;' by all these methods, let us have peace." In 1854, "Let us have peace" meant, "Repeal the Missouri Compromise and give the Border ruffians a chance to fasten slavery upon Kansas. Let us have a great meeting of the Tract Society in the Academy of Music, and put the gag law upon every attempt to utter the testimony of the Gospel against the enormities of slavery." As the war drew on, the cry for peace became more urgent. It took the form, Let us acquiesce in a new compromise; or let us assent to a division; let the "erring sisters" go. It requires but this hasty glance backward to show that in the past slavery has always been in some way the disturbing element in our national affairs, and that all attempts at pacification through compromise with that system have tended only to more violent agitation by reason of the aggressive and intolerant spirit of the system itself, and its irreconcilable hostility to conscience and the law of God. Now, that slavery is destroyed, we must not suffer its dregs to be stirred up for the further disturbance of society, but must have peace, through justice and freedom, everywhere maintained by law.

Discourse by Rev. Lyman Abbott, New-England Church, West Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue.

"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto Thy name, O Most High: to show forth Thy loving kindness every morning, and Thy faithfulness every night."—Psalms, xcii., 1, 2.

The speaker commenced his discourse by describing two types of character. We all feel, he said, the difference between persons in respect to the quality of gratitude. Some take kindness for granted. Do what you will they never show any hearty and cordial appreciation of your service. Their thanks are cold as icebergs. They evidently consider as their right what you regard as your favor. They treat you as if you were their banker, with whom they had unlimited credit and a right to draw for any amount. If, on the other hand, you decline a request, or put upon them an unintentional affront, they never forget it. They treat it as David did God's word, meditate upon it day and night. They roll it over and over as boys a snowball, till a single accidental and careless word grows to be a studied insult. They pick nothing but the briers of life, and leave the roses on the bush. There are, on the other hand, characters directly the reverse of this. Always with hesitation, never with importunity, they prefer their requests. Every kindness, every act of consideration, they treasure up. They carry their gratitude as a flower its sweet fragrance, or a bird its song. They do not, indeed, overwhelm you with thanks, but they avouch their gratitude by the silent pantomime of love. Gratitude is not perhaps the highest of virtues, but it is certainly one of the pleasantest. It confers upon life its aroma. It gives it its sunshine. It redeems it from being a mere workhouse. It is the oil of the household that forbids all friction and noisy complaining. No fairy of Arabia every adorned peasants but so exquisitely as does true appreciative gratitude. Now the Psalmist, continued the preacher, recognizes this distinction in character and applies it to our relations toward God. It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises to the Most High. Gratitude toward God, no less than gratitude toward man, is intrinsically a sweet and pleasant thing. It is good for us to give thanks to Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. This very act opens our heart to the benign influences of His love. It is good toward Him. Yet God is not indifferent to human experience, but is a father who feels the influence of his children's hearts, and is touched by the outpouring of their love—not a beatific Brahma, wrapped in the garments of an eternal indifference, but all alive with quickly changing emotions and keenest susceptibilities—a God whom love and thankfulness truly rejoices, whom ingratitude truly grieves. The speaker then proceeded to apply this truth to Christian experience, to enforce the intrinsic beauty and fitness of gratitude, to rebuke the spirit of indifference, unthankfulness and even positive complaining, in which too often God's gifts are received, and to urge his people to make the day not merely one of festivity and rejoicing, but of real thanksgiving to God.

Discourse of Rev. L. H. King, Eighteenth-street M. E. Church.

"A goodly heritage."—Psalm xvi., 6.

From many facts in the history of our country, from its discovery to the present hour, the preacher attempted to demonstrate that God had given us this land for our heritage. He then proceeded to speak of its greatness. "God hath brought us into a large place." Without the Russian possessions (an empire in itself) our flag floats undisputed over an area of more than 3,000,000 square miles—or one billion nine hundred million broad acres—a territory ten times as large as that of Great Britain and France combined, and the whole of it within the temperate zone, comprising the best soil upon which the sun shines. The eight food-producing States west of the lakes raised in 1860 about 642,000,000 bushels of wheat, and yet only about one-fifth of the territory is under cultivation. Multiply by five and you have the marvelous amount of three billions two hundred and ten millions bushels of grain—the production of which is only a pleasure, as the farmer has only to tickle the prairie with his steam plow and it laughs into a harvest, while underneath lie mines of untold wealth. Coal enough discovered to last, at the present rate of consumption, a million of years. If you want the precious metals, you have only to dig and they are yours. I hear some fearful ones say, true, but alas all is mortgaged. We have upon us an enormous debt. I have already shown you that eight States are capable of producing wheat enough in one year to more than pay the debt, and there is one county possessing mineral resources said by scientific men to amount to three thousand millions of dollars. If we get in an emergency we will sell that to pay the debt, and put the balance in our pockets. One would suppose, from the alarm manifested in some quarters, that the debt was due and payment already demanded. Not due for seventeen years. Not the country of to-day has it to pay, but the country of seventeen years hence, when the Pacific Railroad is finished, and European trade with the East goes across our soil, and Englishmen drink tea shipped by the way of San Francisco, and New-York is the metropolis not only of North America, but of the world. The goodly heritage includes civil and religious freedom. Our forefathers, oppressed in their native land, forsook it, and sought here a refuge, where, under their own vine and fig tree, they might sing the sweet songs of liberty and the sweeter songs of Moses and the Lamb. They tell us in few words what they meant—to "establish justice, maintain domestic tranquility and secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of liberty;" liberty to think, to speak, to write and print, with no fear of servile police or loathsome cells. The field was fair, but while men slept, an enemy sowed the tares of human slavery. He quoted from WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and RANDOLPH thrilling words to show how the fathers of the Republic deplored its existence and longed for its extermination. He then showed how its presence and profit finally perverted the American conscience, and from being an evil only to be tolerated, became a good to be coveted and extended; how it invaded the sanctuary of God and silenced the pulpit; how it then attempted to invade the temple of liberty, pull down its strong pillars and overturn its foundations. How signally this last attempt failed we all know. Whatever the Government meant in the late war, one thing is evident—God meant the destruction of slavery. By permitting our armies to be defeated, He educated the people up to the great idea of emancipation. Our leader, held back by His hand, made haste slowly. When urged to adopt more vigorous measures, he answered, "Stand still and see the salvation of God." But when the right moment arrived, with a stroke of his pen, he dashed the fetters from 4,000,000 of slaves; and history shows that by that act we reached the apex of our "hill difficulty," and from that point we found a down-grade to complete victory. Freedom for all is now the genius of America. Once it was declared "that colored men had no rights white men were bound to respect." Now we proclaim to the world that all men have rights that all other men are bound to respect. Henceforth the same laws that protect the rich and the powerful shall protect the weak and the poor. As Christians, we are especially called upon to rejoice at this. If the Gospel is anything, it is sympathy for the oppressed and the down-trodden. He then spoke of Christ's commendation of the Samaritan, who extended help to the unfortunate one when passed by by the haughty priest and Levite, and compared his course with the American patriot, who had taken the poor African, "stripped, wounded and nigh to death," into the temple of Liberty and invested him with the rights of manhood. Recently the people have reaffirmed the great doctrine of the Declaration of Independence. We meet for thanksgiving on the 26th of November, but Liberty's grandest field-day was on the 3d. Then an Invisible Hand wrote upon the walls of the crumbling temple of the lost cause, "Mene, thy kingdom numbered and finished." The floods have lifted up their voice, and whelmed in ruin the tyrant and the despot. We have passed in safety the Red Sea, and I call upon you to take down your harp and

"Sound the loud timbrel
O'er Egypt's dark sea;
Jehovah has triumphed,
His people are free."

The preacher concluded by speaking of our duty in preserving and improving the goodly heritage. As the elective franchise and ballot-box were the sources of political power, these must be sacredly guarded. He showed that if matters continued in the direction now tending, how easy it would be for a foreign Power to control an American election. He has only to send over a few thousand of his vassals and secure the coöperation of some venal Judge, and the work is done. A Pope could thus make Presidents for us, as he once made Kings for Europe.

The Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue M. E. Churches joined with the Tenth-street Baptist Church in the Thanksgiving services.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. H. Vidaver, Thirty-fourth-street Synagogue.

"Enter his gates with thanksgiving, his courts with praise, give thanks unto him, bless his name. For the Lord is good; to eternity endureth his kindness."—Psalms, c., 4, 5.

My friends we are here to-day assembled to give thanks to God in response to a call of the President of the United States and the Governor of our State, not only as human beings indebted to Him for our life and daily bread, but we have come here likewise as Americans to give utterance to our hearts' emotions of gratitude for the special blessings God in his infinite mercy has been continually showering upon our American people from the beginning of their history to this very hour. When the Bard of Israel, the inspired Psalmist, reviewed the various epochs of Israel's history; their miraculous redemption from bondage imposed upon them by a cruel tyrant, their manifold triumphs over their many enemies, their established national independence in the Land of Promise, their pure worship, their peerless belief in one God, while other nations around them were steeped in gross polytheism, their humanizing laws and glorious institutions of liberty, justice and love, while among other nations tyranny, iniquity and injustice reigned supreme;—when the royal Psalmist recalled all that to mind, he clearly perceived God's special providence manifested in Israel's history, and his heart throbbing with joy and feelings of gratitude, he exclaimed: "He hath not done so to any nation, and His ordinances they know not. Hallelujah!" Thus, my friends, reviewing the history of our American nation to-day; beholding therein, as in Israel of old, the interposition of God's special providence brightly reflected, we must needs likewise exclaim, with David: "He hath not done so to any other nation!" Calling to mind America's history, what do we behold? We see the hand of the Most High planting a small vine "of human freedom" on America's soil—to use the language of Scripture—"prepared room for it, and caused it to take deep root and fill the land, and the boughs thereof grew like goodly cedars!" We see the hand of a special Providence guiding America's destinies from the commencement of her history till now, as if choosing her, as Israel of yore, to play the most conspicuous part in the providential government of the world. We see the hand of God, at the most critical period of her history, raising a band of great, wise and virtuous patriots to preside and direct in council, and heroic men to command the field and direct the storm of battle. We see God's special favor manifested in the first general Congress. What an august assembly of sages! Like the ancient prophets in Israel they are shaking with their thundering voices the hearts of the whole people, teaching them to make a noble stand for liberty. And a whole nation, like one man, like Israel at the foot of Sinai, exclaims: "We shall do! We shall obey!" And obey they do. They bravely fight against tyranny. The contest is unequal. The disparity of which

is as great as that between the shepherd of Israel and the giant Goliah. But the Lord is with them, and the triumph is theirs! No sooner are they free, no sooner do they strike off the hideous yoke of a despot, than—miraculous as it may appear—they form a Government which approached more to perfection than any other known on earth till then! They become the fathers of the Republic which, as predicted predicted by them, has become the envy and admiration of the world! As in Israel, those glorious principles and doctrines of love of God and man, of freedom of will, of justice and equality of rights to all, were not the consequence of theories formed in the process of ages; thus the great plans for liberty, equality, independence and security of the individual and the whole nation, all which find their due expression in the Constitution of our country, were not the fruit of hard toil and conflicts of many centuries. They were rather the holy inspiration of the moment, which actuated those great fathers of the Republic, whose hearts were full of love of God and mankind, and with the help of the Almighty, executed the noblest work that mankind could produce! And the Republic grew in power, wealth, population, enlightenment and civilization. And the name "America" became identified with the wisest, best, freest Government, laws and institutions on the face of the earth. No aristocratic exclusive prerogatives to be found on her soil; no undue influence exercised by a chosen few over others; no trammels upon speech or Press; nor is there here as in some Republics of old, constant contests between oligarchy and democracy—between a few popular leaders and a violent mass. Nothing of the kind. Merit in every rank finds its freest scope; honest labor and virtuous exertions in every phase of society may rise to consequence And the foreigner, flying the oppression of his native land, comes hither, and America welcomes him to her blessed shores. Above all others, the American citizens of the Hebrew faith know how to appreciate the whole extent of American blessings. For eighteen centuries the barefooted, wandering son of Israel could find no permanent rest for his weary mind and body. For nearly eighteen hundred years did the son of Israel ramble from land to land, and wheresoever he came he offered a large heart full of love of God and mankind—a great mind with its inexhaustible sources of intellect. He brought along with him unflinching energies, untiring patience, true diligence and usefulness in every department of life; but alas! they embittered his spirit; they gave him in return hatred, contumely and dire persecution. The only one God of whom they could not deprive him was his sole consolation. The down-trodden Jew believed in God and humanity. He believed in the excellence of mankind. He believed in the ultimate redemption of man's heart. He believed in and hoped and prayed for better times; and his hopes were not frustrated, and his prayers were granted. Like his forefathers, when liberated from Egypt's thraldom, he heard once more the voice of God calling out, "I shall carry ye on the wings of the eagle,"—on the pinions of America's noble eagle ye will be carried in safety. Beneath the protecting wings of the American eagle you will live and prosper and accomplish the high decrees of your destiny and proclaim "Adonai is One." This glorious land of WASHINGTON opened her bosom full of love to the son of Israel. Hither he came, and found not only an asylum, but a fatherland. Thou art right, son of Israel, to link thy heart to the glorious starry flag; thou art right to deem the very dust of the American soil precious and sacred; thou art right to hoist the Star-Spangled Banner over thy abodes and places of worship, for none like thee comprehend the whole extent and magnitude of America's blessings. God save the Union! was the prayer of every true Israelite during the late war, while he heroically fought at the side of his fellow-countryman and profusely shed his blood on the field of battle; and the Lord granted his fervent prayer, and we are enjoying now the sweets of our gloriously saved Union, for which we pour out our souls' gratitude unto the Holy One, and exclaim with David: "Give thanks unto Him, bless His name, for the Lord is good, His kindness endureth to eternity."

Discourse of Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., Calvary Baptist Church.

"He hath not dealt so with any nation."—Psalms, cxlvii., 2.

The Calvary and Tabernacle Baptist Churches held a union Thanksgiving service at Calvary Church, when Rev. J. R. KENDRICK preached from the above text. He began by saying, "I incline to-day to surrender myself to pleasing reflections—to bid my heart and your hearts glow and exult amidst contemplations that shall be almost exclusively cheerful and exhilarating. This is not often wise or allowable, but occasionally a jubilant celebration of God's goodness toward us, subdued by no words of gloom or strains of minor melody, is warrantable enough. There are times when it is a sacred duty to be glad with an exceeding great gladness—to take off the repressive hand from our joyful sentiments—to pull out all the stops of the favored soul and let the breath of God swell through its faculties into a psalm of praise, as confident and exulting as that to which our text belongs, and whose first and last word is the triumphant burst, hallelujah! As we gather here on this high festival to recognize the goodness of the Supreme Ruler to our Republic, is it too much to adopt the admiring exclamation, "He hath not dealt so with any nation?" Let us look around and look back for a moment. Dr. KENDRICK then went on to specify particulars in which God has dealt with this, as with no other nation. He instanced the territorial domain which has been given us, in reality, if not apparently, more extensive than that of ALEXANDER when he thought the world at his feet—or of imperial Rome, when, in the moment of her highest prowess, TRAJAN swayed his sceptre from the Tweed to the Euphrates—or of Russia, or Great Britain in our own day. This territory lies in a compact mass, stretching right across the continent from ocean to ocean. It is contained mainly in that fortunate zone most desirable as a habitation for man, and presenting all the conditions that promote the highest civilization. Next, the outward history of the country was briefly reviewed, and was shown to have been one crowded with happy events and brilliant achievements, such as justly lift a people in its own esteem and in the esteem of the world. Our sorest trial—the trial that threatened the integrity and life of the nation—has issued in results, which, beyond anything else, proclaim our strength and greatness. What seemed to be the day of doom to the young Republic became the day of a new birth, and now it is universally felt that America and United States are words of loftier and more inspiring import than ever before. The nation is rushing along the track of material progress, and that gigantic enterprise, the Pacific Railway, illustrates its spirit of audacious enterprise, and is the type of its steady advancement. But, added the preacher, more important and vital, in estimating God's dealings with a nation, is its inward than its outward history. We must ask for the revelations of truth and justice which God has made to it, and which have become the life-blood of its political and social existence. Territory, riches, art, grandeur, material progress, martial prowess, may only gild a dry-rot decay in the political edifice. It was precisely when Spain was virtual mistress of the world, that, rejecting Protestantism and hugging the accursed Inquisition, she swiftly sank into the basest of modern Christian States. How is it with us? I take comfort in the conviction that God has made us emphatically the custodians of moral and spiritual treasures, and that, on the whole, the American people have been distinguished for moral and spiritual elevation. Happily the colonists who first came to this new world were, for the most part, the worthiest representatives of the lands that gave them birth. With few exceptions they were high-souled men, voluntary exiles for conscience sake, or fugitives from the persecuting fury of ecclesiastical bigots and royal tyrants—such as the Pilgrims of New-England, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, and the Huguenots, these French Puritans, who found a home in New-York and South Carolina. These, with the unconquerable Dutch, and the clear-headed, sound-hearted Scotch and Scotch-Irish, and the trusty English yeomanry—Protestants all—took possession of this continent in the name of God and liberty. Here in process of time, they founded Governments, local and general, established institutions and enacted laws, all characterized by justice, equality and fraternity, in a degree that had never before marked the Constitution of a State. The great principles of divine jurisprudence have been wrought into our legislation, and the science and art of righteous government have been vastly advanced in this country. The single great anomaly which marred our civil policy has, in the Providence of God, disappeared. In the downfall of slavery there is everywhere experienced a feeling of relief, as if some mighty incubus were thrown off. The men of the North and the men of the South can now meet without the secret, uneasy consciousness, that they are separated by differences on a subject so delicate that it must not be touched. Already, I doubt not, the South is satisfied with the removal of slavery, and would not restore it were this possible. The preacher then glanced at our more recent history, referring particularly to the quiet election which succeeded the most rancorous of political campaigns, and the prompt acquiescence of the people in the decree of the ballot-box, as most encouraging proof of the ability of American citizens to discharge the delicate trusts of self-government. He expressed his confidence that we are entering on a career of loftier prosperity, and that what remains of the tempestuous state of public affairs,

"Is merely as the working of a sea
Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest."

The discourse was concluded with allusions to local and personal occasions of gratitude and exhortations to remember the poor.

Discourse by Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church.

"Then Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpah and Shem, and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying: 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.'"—1 Samuel, vii., 12.

The Doctor, in opening, referred to the circumstances in the history, the intercession and the sacrifice of Samuel, and how the Lord interposed by his mighty hand and saved his people from the Philistines. And so, he said, there have been similar instances in the history of the race, in our national and individual history, when God has interposed with his special providence and has given deliverance. It is well for us, on occasions like the present, to refer to them. We have abundant occasion for gratitude, and may say, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Let it be our object to mention some of the times and seasons when the Lord hath helped us. He has helped us as a race. The race had sinned and fallen under the penalty of the law. By the deeds of the law no flesh could be justified. Nature, philosophy, and the resources of humanity were all insufficient, and were tried in vain. But God interposed in the way that He had promised, and through the mediation of His well-beloved Son made salvation possible for us. The law had been violated, justice was inexorable, and the atonement was a legal necessity to uphold the integrity of the divine administration. In Christ mercy and truth met together, and righteousness and peace embraced each other; so that God can be just, and yet justify all that believed in His Son. The Doctor next referred to God's care of our nation. He helped us first to the seed with which this virgin soil was planted. He sifted it out of the chaff of all Europe, that he might secure the righest and the best. In the discovery and peopling of the country, and the building up here of a new nation, God had a purpose of his own. So he had a purpose in going with us from one battle field to another, from one scene of carnage and defeat to another, from one victory to another, until domestic violence ceased, the rebellion was subdued and our nation, by a new baptism of blood and fire, was brought out from the conflict, purified and redeemed from the great curse and shame of the land. In the third place, he continued, God hath helped us as a Church. The entire history of the Christian Church would show that God has constantly been carrying forward his work. We organized a little band, feeble, without means, without wealth, without influence, without prestige, but we were rich in faith, and God was with us, and the little one has become a thousand and the small one a strong nation. Few churches have been so richly blessed, and few have been so frequently and largely favored with revival influences. In his own church, he stated, fifteen hundred souls had been added. They have had unity and peace among themselves; and while their church had been recognized as a benediction in the City, its members were scattered, and its influence had been felt throughout the world. To God be all the glory. In the fourth place, he remarked that God had helped them as families and individuals, although to some of the families present this day would not be a festival occasion. There would be vacant seats around the family board, and sad memories and aching hearts. But still, may you not join us in raising our Ebenezer and saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." When the trouble came were you not conscious of Divine aid? Did you not feel that an Everlasting arm was beneath you? And is not God's presence still with you? Let your grief, then, be sweetened with gratitude, and join with us in the service of raising our Ebenezer, and saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, at Collegiate Dutch Church, Corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

"O, praise the Lord for He is good, and His mercy endureth forever."

The Psalmist, he said, had been, as was his wont, contemplating the manifestations of Divine goodness to the world at large, his own people and himself; and as he called up from the long vista of the past the untold record of His mercy and goodness to undeserving and rebellious man—His long-suffering and forbearance—His special interpositions in behalf of His own people—and the individual blessings with which His own heart was glad—He exclaims in the fullness of reverend adoration and thankfulness, "O! praise the Lord, for he is good, and his mercy endureth forever." Nor is the text any less an exclamation of praise and adoration on behalf of the Psalmist himself, than it is an earnest and solemn invitation and injunction to his people, to us, and to all who hear His inspired words, to render praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, "who is good and whose mercy endureth forever." The learned divine then recapitulated at length the various manifestations of Divine goodness to the world and to us as a people. In the creation of the world and all things therein, the adaptation of its every part to subserve the wants and happiness of man, the inspirations whereby He leads the human mind to conscious knowledge of himself, the source of all good, His forbearance with human frailties and positive transgression, though all-powerful to inflict illimitable punishment, His sending the rain, and sunshine, and seed-time, and harvest in their season; the direct interposition of His Divine hand in our behalf, both as a nation and individuals, and, above all, the gift of His own beloved Son to suffer and die a sacrifice for the sins of us all. Passing, then, to the special services of the day, he called upon his congregation to reflect on the many manifestations of God's goodness given to us during the year that has passed, among which may be noted the settling down of our people everywhere to the peaceful pursuits of industry, the preservation of international and domestic peace, the increase of our national wealth, the rapid development of science, the promotion of increased and friendly intercourse between our citizens scattered everywhere over our vast domain, the diffusion of knowledge, and deepening and widening of Christian experience and practice, and the blessing of a rich and abundant harvest. To recall, also, His special goodness to them individually, their preservation in life and health, the increase of the labor of their hands, that their families can gather around their table in gladness and thanksgiving, rewinding around each heart the lengthening cord of social affection, and above all, for "the means of grace and the hope of glory."

In conclusion he urged, with earnest zeal, the necessity, both in individual matters and national concerns, of taking the eternal truths of the Bible as our counselor and guide. "In that day, when the great American people shall cease to look to God as their guide in all things, and descend to avarice and unprincipled money-grasping—to meanness, cruelty and uncharitableness—in that day will God scourge them, as in past times; but on the other hand, let them take heed unto their ways, uphold justice, mercy and truth in the land, encourage the diffusion of Christianity among others, and the sincere practice of it among ourselves—then, indeed, shall this nation be exalted, peace and prosperity shall reign in our midst, and, as in the past, so in the future, and throughout all eternity shall we exclaim with the Psalmist, "O! praise the Lord, for He is good, and His mercy endureth forever."

Discourse by Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., Mercer-street Presbyterian Church.

"Jesus saith unto them, come and dine."—John, xxi., 12.

Dr. BOOTH first alluded to the happy memories inevitably awakened by the return of this and its companion festival of good cheer and charity, the latter of which had had a grateful atmosphere of good will and peace diffused about it by the Christmas stories annually emanating from the kindly, genial heart of DICKENS. It would be a happy thing, he said, for some one of our native authors to portray suitably in concrete forms the endless tints and tones of this great national spectacle of a spontaneous agreement to meet together annually not alone or mainly for selfish pleasure, but always with unostentatious but certain recollection of the wants of those around each household. This is an occasion wholly American, one which has moulded the life of the continent and authorized us to apply to ourselves the old self-gratulation of the Hebrew, "He has not dealt so with any nation." The dinner by the sea had chosen for his subject because it symbolized the Divine provision for our wants, the home-life of our nation which is an abiding cause for gratitude and gratulation, and the sympathy, congeniality and love inevitably incident to this occasion. It also was an emblem of the freedom and liberty in which we enjoy this annual occasion of joy and praise, guarded in our homes far better than were the grand old castles of feudal Europe, keeping the law, yet not fearing it, for our people are the freemen of the world, and while free they are equally without danger of anarchy or license. Of all these things that story of the dinner by the sea told eloquently and of more. It tells to every thoughtful mind of the generous provision for the deep hunger of our souls, which is the crowning mercy of our Lord to men. For in the welcome which His providence and grace combined to give, as we come to the tables of His common bounty, there always blends a deeper tone of love which bids us also take the bread which cometh down from Heaven. And so the fulness of the invitation "come and dine" has meaning not for time alone, but also for eternity.

Discourse by Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D.—Church of the Covenant, (Presbyterian.)

"And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us."—Psalms, xc., 17.

The infinite and harmonious beauty of the merciful dealings of the Almighty in the work of his Spirit upon the hearts of men, in the works of his Providence upon the destinies of nations, and the works of his wisdom in the creation and preservation of the world, formed the subject of Dr. PRENTISS' morning sermon. The history of the dealings of God upon the hearts and destinies of any one of us might well cause us to exclaim, "Surely this man must be a special favorite of his Maker, and stand in some peculiar, mysterious relationship to Him, or else it is inconceivable that a stream of goodness so wide and deep should have flowed incessantly into his single bosom," and yet, the history would be only that of one atomic particle of God's love. The multiplied exhibition of God's great mercy and tenderness, familiarises us with its extent which otherwise would fill our minds with wonder. The holy word of God is, from Genesis to the Apocalypse, a cumulative record of His wondrous love, beginning with the creation of a perfect world and ending with the introduction of man, who has made himself alone imperfect into a perfect Heaven, redeemed, and glorified, and saved. The divine beauty of God's every work is manifested in the family circle, that group which for every one contains the most sacred, dear and venerated objects of his affection. No skill or goodness but His could have given us such good and loving friends, or have instituted the holy family circle which fortifies and guarantees the bonds of love which bind it. Religion is the true realm of grandeur and loveliness, and in its glorious system it stands preëminent as a symmetrical whole, beautiful because inspired, moulded and permeated by the reflected beauty of the Lord and of Holiness. The discourse throughout was beautiful in its ideas, instructive in its matter, eloquent in its presentation, and graceful in its rhetoric.

Discourse by Rev. James K. Gutheim, at the Temple Emanu El, Fifth-avenue.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation."—Proverbs, xiv., 34.

After reading the proclamation by the President, he said: In obedience to this invitation his audience was assembled, joining their voices to the grand chorus of praise, thanksgiving and prayer that rises from all parts and sections of our vast country, in worship of our heavenly Father. The recurrence and faithful observance of this day is full of meaning, replete with incalculable good. A whole nation acknowledges its dependence on God, as the source from which all blessings flow. Thankfulness is a holy, pleasurable emotion, a virtue of the highest excellence, implying a feeling, generous heart, and a proper sense of duty—engendering good-will to and sympathy with individuals or communities who are less favored. But while material prosperity affords just grounds for thankfulness, it is moral grandeur that constitutes the true glory of a nation. Righteousness as applied to national life means justice. Justice is a divine attribute. The Almighty Ruler governs the universe in justice. His laws are founded in justice. Both the material and moral laws flow from the same fountain. Neither can be violated with impunity. As individuals, all our transactions ought to be characterized by justice. The rectitude of our motives, the integrity of our dealings, should be patent to all. In swerving from this course we not only compromise our individual honor, but the character of the community of which we form an integral part. A sense of justice should be rooted in the heart of every citizen. Its prevalence must and will exalt the nation. But every one did what was right in his own eyes, were woful times of anarchy and barbarism, alleviated by but few bright glimpses of true liberty. It is the law only which can give us liberty. But near 2,000 years ago the identical idea was expressed in the Mishnah, in the words, "that there can be no true freeman, but he who adheres to the law." May every citizen, therefore, contribute his share toward the firm establishment of justice and liberty, and the words of our text will be realized, "Righteousness exalteth a nation."

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Rogers, of the South Reformed Church.

The South Reformed Church united in a Thanksgiving service this year with the church on West Twenty-third-street, under the care of Rev. Mr. GANSE. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. ROGERS, pastor of the former church. The text was taken from St. John's Gospel, xiii., 23:

"Now there was leaning on Jesus' bosom one of his disciples, whom Jesus loved."

Dr. ROGERS said that this brief and simple description presented our Divine Saviour in a very lovely and attractive light, as one who was the personal friend of his people, and who offered them such a friendship as every human heart longs for. He thought that this aspect of the Saviour's character was a very appropriate one to be presented on a Thanksgiving Day. This was not only a Christian festival but a social festival. We welcome it to our homes as well as to our altars. It brings separated friends together under the family roof, and brightens the chain of love and knits its broken links. Dr. ROGERS alluded to the origin of the day, in 1623, and drew a very graphic picture of a New-England Thanksgiving in the olden time—the gathering of the children in the old shingled mansion, in the mellow Indian Summer; the service in the antique village church; the wonderful effects of the choir; the annual escape of the minister's political steam or patriotic fervor; the greetings of old playmates and friends, and last, but not least, the famous Thanksgiving dinner. The body of the discourse was devoted to illustrating the beautiful influence of Christianity on home life and domestic and social enjoyment. The life of Jesus was devoted to the comfort and happiness of families as well as individuals; His finest miracles were connected with the most important family events—the bridal and the funeral—and the preacher showed that we were indebted to Christianity for all our home enjoyments and domestic virtues. The discourse closed with words of affectionate greeting to the two congregations who united in listening to it.

Discourse by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., in the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church.

"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."—Psalms, xxxiii., 12.

The State, commenced the preacher, is a term general and technical. In general, it signified the whole body of the people united under one Government. In particular, its meaning was a portion of the people united under a Government of inferior and limited jurisdiction. The term in the latter signification is applied to the various commonwealths composing this nation. But whether the State is considered, in a general or particular sense, the conservative power is the same.

He dwelt upon the historical origin of the State. The race of man began in an individual. He sustained no relations, needed no regulation, no institutions. He received a companion, not a neighbor, but the complement of himself. The preacher then reviewed the growth of communities from families, the first and most natural form of Government. With the formation of communities came the necessity for laws. In a small community, all the members being well disposed, nothing is needful bu simple understanding of laws. But when the community is large, its relations numerous, involved and difficult of adjustment, then mind, time, experience are demanded for the making and superintending of law. There may be, also, men ill-disposed in the community. They encroach on their neighbors. Then the representative authority must restrain them to their place, or separate them from society. For this it must command power and means. Thence arises another function of Government. Such a community is a State in miniature. It illustrates the State at large. This proceeds from the aggregation of communities, under the force and conditions of the organic life of man. The movement at Babel was a political prophecy; so was its breaking up. The people gravitated toward nationality. They were divided to gravitate toward many nationalities.

The subject of Government is not the individual in his person, but in his social relations. For himself he is responsible only to God. For his actions toward his neighbor he is responsible, in a measure, to the State. The authority of the State is not absolute, but derived. It is derived from the will of God, who made man organic in social tendencies, and from the consent of the subject. If the subject does not consent, the State cannot abide. When the people move all at once the Government cannot abide. Witness the French revolution, the Italian uprising, the Spanish revolt. The basis of law is absolute right, as defined in ethics, but public expediency with reference to justice. The State cannot undertake to enforce the moral law, to reward virtue, to punish sin in its demerits. This is God's prerogative, and His alone. Penalty in the State is not properly penalty, but the visitation of society to restrain encroachments on its rights, and to warn offenders in the future. Government must secure its ends by provisions of wise laws and faithful administration. The laws must harmonize the individual and the common good. The administration must promptly and unfailingly guard both. Theoretically, it is immaterial what may be the force of Government. If law be wise, administration perfect, it matters not who rules or how Government is ordered. Practically, however, experience decides that monarchs and aristocrats cannot be trusted. The people must guarantee their own welfare. Hence the representative Government, chosen by the people and responsible to them is the order of the day. Nevertheless it is best only under these conditions, that the people will secure rulers who will endeavor to make the best laws and conduct the best administration, and then accept the laws and be subject to the administration. This introduces the conservative power in the State. The qualification and disposition of the people to secure the best laws and administration, and to abide by them. These depend on either enlightened self-interest or universal charity. The people must see that the most of happiness is to be gained by the provision of wise laws for the protection of individual rights and the wise adjustment of the individual well-being to the common interest. The demands of the times are popular education, a universal evangelization. From the school of the people and the church of the people future safety can alone be secured. Knowledge of the truth, the spirit of Jesus Christ, in the people, will save the people. "Blessed is that people whose God is the Lord."

Discourse of the Rev. Dr. Adams, Madison-square Presbyterian Church.

"And Naomi said unto her daughter-in-law, blessed be he of the Lord, who hath not left off his kindness to the living and to the dead."—Ruth, ii., 20.

The speaker, in his introductory remarks, went briefly over the history of the two widows, Naomi and Ruth, and he also referred to the condition of Boaz, and the circumstances under which he and Ruth met in the time of barley harvest. The kindness and the simple-hearted benevolence exhibited by Boaz was worthy of all praise. There are, in the Scriptures, no words of more touching pathos than some of those which appear in the Book of Ruth. The law of kindness was the leading idea of the Book, from first to last. After the introduction the Doctor proceeded to state, at considerable length, some of the many ways in which kindness might be shown to our fellow-men. We all ought to be more thankful than we are for kindly words spoken, kind attentions shown, kindly deeds performed. He enumerated the causes for which we had reason to be thankful to Him who "directs everything according to the counsel of His own will," and guides the destinies of nations. In his concluding remarks, the Doctor alluded to the condition of Spain, France and England. The law of kindness was evidently at work throughout the civilized world. The Emperor of France is holding down a safety valve by sitting upon it. The explosion might come at any moment. It was only a question of time. When it did come NAPOLEON would be blown high. Then look at England. She had just passed through an exciting election, and been rocked by mobs and riots. But the English Liberals have been victorious. England, by her recent vote, has shown that the spirit of progress is making rapid strides toward truth and freedom. We, too, have passed recently, said the speaker, through an exciting election, and we have elected as our standard-bearer a man whose motto is peace—peace and good will to all men. We had had no riots, and no mob law; everything passed off quietly. But in conclusion, he must say that we had some reasons for apprehension. One was an elective Judiciary. A pure Judiciary was of the highest and of the most vital importance to our country, the last hope of our free institutions. But under the elective system how could we expect, in the present state of suffrage, to secure pure-minded, upright Judges? And yet there are many thoughtful men who are urging a still further extension of suffrage. The speaker, in very plain terms, condemned the idea of women voting. It would be a sad day for this country when women, the same as men, are allowed to take an active part in our elections. Heaven have mercy upon us when our wives, sisters and mothers mingle with us in the excitement and turmoil of an important election campaign. But notwithstanding the dangers which surround us, the speaker concluded by remarking that we had innumerable blessings and sources of happiness, for which we ought to be most devoutly thankful.

Discourse of Rev. John Hall, D. D.—Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue.

"O, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; for His mercy endureth forever. Oh, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men."—Psalms, cvii., 1 and 8.

The preacher, after commenting on the psalm from which the text was taken, said that there could be but few among his audience who had not some special mercy to be thankful for. As a nation, the mercies vouchsafed to us were indeed manifold. The whole country was now at peace, and except among a few unquiet spirits, loyalty and good feeling toward the Government was once more restored. The year was closing, on the whole, on a prosperous people. The business done had been remunerative, and the harvests abundant. We are at peace with foreign nations, and if the representatives of a far off land, whose policy had hitherto been to exclude all foreign intercourse, held out to us the hand of friendship, it was our duty to grasp it, and add one more friendly Government to our list. The preacher then referred to the churches. We had reason to be thankful for the good done by the churches, and for the good feeling which prevailed among them. He hoped, he said, for a still closer unity. It was sad to see, as he had seen, in an enlightened, happy New-England, three churches of different denominations in a small village scarcely able to support one properly. Of these three churches not one was in an efficient condition. In fact one had been closed for months. Could the members all consent to worship as one body how much would the spiritual affairs of that district be improved. In regard to their own Church they had indeed much cause for gratitude. It had been prosperous, and good feeling had existed among its members. To many personal blessings had been vouchsafed, and if with them came some of the ills to which all must be subjected, they must remember that they were sent for some good cause. Sickness, death, losses in business, were but the envelopes in which blessings were wrapped up. As for himself he might say that never had he passed a year during which more blessings had been granted him than this. When entering on the ministry of this Church he had felt many misgivings as to his ability to fulfil the duties devolving on him. He was now able to say that never for a moment had he regretted leaving his native land and making his home among them. In conclusion, he said that this day they were raising up an altar in their midst on which some sacrifice had to be made. Each was best able to judge for himself what that should be.

Union Discourses at the Berean Baptist Church.

The services at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford streets, were of a Union character, being participated in by the pastor, Rev. Dr. J. DOWLING, and by Rev. W. T. WILLIAMS and Rev. TIMOTHY G. FREEMAN, of the Amity-street Baptist Church. After singing by the choir, Dr. DOWLING made an appropriate prayer, and introduced Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, who announced his text:

"Because ye belong to Christ."—St. Mark ix., 41.

The speaker said this country owes to God its liberty, because, in his overruling providence, it was first settled, and its institutions shaped by Protestant and liberty-loving Britain, rather than by despotic and Catholic France, and this nation, more than all others, should adore Him as its Founder and Saviour. The skepticism of the age, and the teachings of geology, have seemed to disturb the faith of man, but it is impossible that all the admirable order of earth could have come out of mere mindless chaos, and mankind cannot, therefore, resist the influence that there must have been a Great First Cause. This is apparent no less in the history of nations than in the structure of the Universe. All the appliances of civilization and all the powers given to man are only God's means of bringing salvation to the soul. They are all God's property, and for man to assume the proprietorship of all these things is an impertinence as sublime as would be that of the hod-carrier who should claim to own a palatial building because a little of his humble labor had been employed upon it. All that man is or has he holds simply as a trustee for the uses of God, and men and nations are simply His employes. The speaker continued at some length to enforce the lesson of the text, and concluded by saying that on each recurring Thanksgiving Day it is the duty of man to remember that he is nothing, and God is all; that God is not only the first great cause, but is the supreme arbiter and final judge of nations and of individuals.

After the sermon of Mr. WILLIAMS a hymn was sung, and the exercises were concluded by a brief address by Rev. TIMOTHY G. FREEMAN.

In the evening there was an entertainment for the benefit of the Sabbath School of the Church. Mr. JOHN BANVARD delivered a lecture on the "Chivalry of the Scriptures," which was illustrated with panoramic paintings of the battle-fields of the Bible.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Ridgeway, at St. Paul's M. E. Church.

"The earth hath He given to the children of men."—Psalm cxv., part of 16th verse.

There were many proofs of this fact from the Scriptures, said the reverend speaker. Further proof might be adduced from the constitution of the earth and of man and their wonderful adaptation to each other. The earth is so made as to be a suitable place for the religious being of man, and he, finding himself cared for, feels his dependence upon God, his Provider, and is thus led upward in his thoughts and aspirations toward the great Anthor of his being. In what sense had God given the earth to man? He would answer, as a residence, bounded for all peoples by divine preordination. This was our probationary home, where we were undergoing a preparation for a better home in the life beyond the grave. The human race, he continued, is going forth to perfection, and the law of the growth of humanity under which the earth is to be inherited is the sovereignty of God. God, as the infinite sovereign of all, has the right to require that the earth shall be used for His glory. There is no safety for a nation except in its strict following of the counsels of God, and the observance of all his laws. Every nation that ever dared to ignore the divine precepts and teachings has been swept from existence, utterly destroyed, and this would always be so. Human government is an institution which arose from the necessities of man, and its object is simply to insure to the children of men that which God has deeded to them. Government should be, as far as possible, impartial in its conception and administration, and free from all class legislation, and should be fairly planted upon the equality, liberty and fraternity of all. The Government must also seek to balance clearly between the claims of the individual and the community. Sumptuary laws, as a rule, are a disadvantage to the people. The Government should be liberal also, as well to foe as to friend, not demanding always its "pound of flesh." Then all our laws should be made and administered with a view to the universal brotherhood of men, and not solely for the benefit of the nation by which they are made. The remainder of the sermon was devoted to a hopeful view of the approaching perfection of the human race. Where, asked the reverend gentleman, is the slavery of ancient Greece and Rome, the feudalism of Middle Europe, the polygamy of Western Asia and the slavery of these United States? They have all been swept away by the progress of the races. Criminal codes have been vastly improved, the laws of warfare humanely modified, the laws of industry broadened to provide for the interests of all concerned; religious toleration, too, has become widespread and its happy influences extend over all our earth. Thus, gradually, but surely, are we progressing toward the highest point of perfection. For all these blessed things, and every mercy of our life, we should return thanks to God, and pray for their continuance and the lasting favor of the Almighty.

Discourse by Rev. A. H. Schenck, D. D., in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.

"Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth."—John, iii., 2.

A nation is what its people are, just as the earth is what its atoms are. There is no moral life to which we can address reproof. We must know the nation in its citizens—society through its individuals. What the Bishop of Ephesus wrote to Gaius, Christ writes to souls everywhere. It is righteousness that exalteth a nation, and we know no righteousness other than that of Jesus Christ as it is represented by men in their individual responsibility for the salvation which is exercised for the benefit of personal souls. During the past year we have been blessed with the absence of war, with abundant harvests. In view of the fact that there is another seed-time and harvest that will not be measured by the events of a twelve-month, it was important to approach the elevated theme suggested thereby. The health of a nation must be measured by its moral purity. Idolatry and lying have gone hand in hand through the march of centuries. In business, on the hustings, on the 'Change, men lie to each other, and as this habit is followed up, the nation learns to lie. Nor does it stop here. The influence reaches the home, invades the Church, the Press and the platform are rendered impure by falsehood. Rome never knew a greater sense of idolatry than does American society to-day. We are proud of patrimony, of our liberty, of our abundance, of our religious freedom, but we are nevertheless a nation of idolators; men bow down to the golden calf; the Church is disfigured with error; Christless sentiment surrounds us everywhere. We are the modern Nineveh. We are not advancing in religious sentiment. In our new towns and cities there appears to be no place for the missionary. He is not welcome of whom it is written, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of Him who bringeth good tidings of good." Our feeble efforts to establish evangelical truth are contemned. There was too much dependence upon false exhibitions for applying the force of truth instead of commending the truth itself, for its own sake. The preacher then answered the question, "What are conditions of national health?" The performance of Christian duty was an undoubted indication of national health. The man who reads his Bible most in the atmosphere of prayer is the best man in the State. Another constituent of national health was fair dealing between man and man. The relation of man to man is of the utmost importance in the conduct of society and the nation. The evil of false relations between man and man in this nation was as colossal as it was hideous. What a halcyon day it will be when we can look upon our neighbor's face, knowing that it is not a mask but a man. The true constituents of national greatness were within reach of every one. The preacher did not despair of the Republic, nor of the faith, but their welfare depended upon the performance of duty, the preservation of individual purity and the love of righteousness. He deplored the erratic course of some who were in the Church fold; departures from the old landmarks of Protestantism, and a march toward the Vatican, with desire to adopt transubstantiation, Mariolatry, and other errors. For such there was no cause for anything but deploration. For the new-born Diocese of Long Island, he invoked the presence of the Holy Ghost, that the Church there might renew its march upon the works of error, operating in harmony. Of St. Ann's, he said they could look back upon the past with thanks, and take encouragement for the future.

Discourse by Rev. W. H. Bellows, D. D., at the Church of the Messiah.

"Behold! the heaven and the heaven of heavens is the Lord's thy God's; the earth also, with all that therein is. Only the Lord had a delight in thy fathers, to love them, and he chose their seed after them, even you, above all people, as it is this day."—Deuteronomy, x., 14, 15.

God has prospered this country beyond all other nations, in vast and varied resources, in outspreading, fertile meadows and pastures, in great gulfs, wide rivers and noble bays, in inexhaustible mines, and in beautiful valleys and mountains. He has studded the ocean with its commerce, and has made it generously and illimitably fruitful in agriculture. It was eminently proper, therefore, that the American people should observe Thanksgiving Day with abundant praise to the source of their prosperity. While other nations have their blessings in their old age, we are receiving ours in our very youth. It is, then, of this proud country and of its mission to humanity, that I propose to speak. Its first mission is to make material comfort and abundance popular and general, breaking in its advance the sceptre of that old tyrant, poverty, the worst enemy that has ever cursed mankind. As a people we are characteristically above poverty, and this is the first case in the history of nations. A poor population is an ignorant one, and one that is easily oppressed. The liberality and the prosperity of America have raised the universal standard of human existence. This country is making gardens of old deserts, planting wheat in ancient jungles, and diffusing plenty everywhere. This is the true account of the much-abused materialism of our era. Man is most asserting this superiority and mankind when he is assessing nature most heavily; and the great evil of this country is that the people are more generally directed to literal knowledge, to the fastidious and speculative faculties, and not to productiveness and the tillage of the soil. The reverend gentleman, after mentioning that social distinction was not so much derived from riches as from intelligence and usefulness, proceeded to show how selfish and unscrupulous corporations and men thrived by our prosperity, and then proved that wealth which was thus obtained was not intended to elevate its possessors, although it could not fail to do its work for the common good. Vast fortunes dishonestly acquired soon pass away and become public possessions and inconveniences. He (the minister) did not think we should have to wait five years before we witnessed a roused populace casting off the abominable reproach of mismanagement of this Metropolis.

Discourse of Rev. A. H. Partridge, in Christ Church, Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn.

"Be thankful unto Him and bless His name."—Psalms, c., 4.

The preacher, after announcing the setting apart of the day, said there was cause for gratitude in the fact that the custom of thanksgiving started in New-England had become a permanent institution in the homes and churches of the people all over the land—everywhere between the Atlantic and the Pacific. By the President, by Governors, by Mayors, the people in every hill, in every valley, in towns and cities, were called to a stand-still to review the past, see the goodness of God, and vouchsafe thanks and praise to him for all his mercies. The invitation to thanksgiving was not confined to any nation, or tribe, or class. All had enjoyed God's blessings—rich and poor. There was much cause for gratitude for the catholicity of sentiment that prevailed in the churches. Where there was faith there was no jealousy nor murmurings. They who would be happy should be thankful, and they who would indicate their thanks must do so in works of love to their less fortunate neighbors. The prospect before the nation was also subject for praise to God. The formation of the new Diocese of Long Island was a grand augury for the future of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that region. With peace and harmony prevailing in their borders, the prospect for the future was inviting.

Discourse of Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

"Rejoice in the Lord always: and again I say, rejoice."

The speaker began by saying that here is an edict, older than Presidential scrip, to rejoice in the Lord always. We so far obey the command as to consent to attempt during one day what God intended us to do each day. And so in chime with the harvests that clap their hands as the golden kernels rattle into the granary, in tune with the merry clink of happy toilers, who burden the fleet cars and the mammoth ships with their cunning fruits, in unison with the providences that have been conspicuous in families, in which angel songs have been heard over births, and piercing through the pall and gloom of Death, in rythmic march, with the great on-flowing poem, and tragedy of developing man, in sympathy with the stars above us, and the seraphic hosts who look down upon the stars, do we utter with Paul, to-day, the first great commandment of God, which antedated the creative fiat, "Rejoice in the Lord always." If all should rejoice, how much more should the American Christian. And, 1st, the aspect of the world to-day is a cause of rejoicing. We behold the nations of the earth in exodus from every Egypt, and all uninhabited quarters invaded by enterprising colonists. National bigotry has so far yielded to the pressure of circumstances, that peoples who have been held within mural ramparts that have leagued a fair portion of the globe's circumference are conveying themselves to new soils, new scenery, new conditions; that the nations that have been fostered for ages as flowers under hot-house constraints are to-day transplanted into one great garden, to bloom side by side, to compare results and interchange perfumes. The universal man is being leveled up to the wisest and the truest progress. No thought so high and pure can be made practical in government or religion, in any quarter of the globe, but that universal government and man level toward it. Is not this occasion for joy to-day?" He then contrasted the first Thanksgiving in snow-bound, ice-locked New England with the present, and called upon his hearers to rejoice at the prospect in our own country. Even if the great cry that is raised at the universal corruption in politics is the honest indignation of pure men and not the howl of disappointed office seekers, it is a healthy sign. It proves that men are alert to duty and sensitive to wrong. Considering the multiplication of governmental burdens, the complexity of even our simple form of government, it is probable that in no day of the world's life has there been so much proportionate integrity in official station, so much morality and piety among the masses. The centres of power are readjusting. It has already been broached upon the floor of Congress to carry the Capital of the Nation to the great valley of the West, and thus remove the heart of the nation from its extremity.

Discourse by Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, Reformed Church, Washington-Square.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation."—Proverbs, xiv., 34.

The reverend speaker having briefly alluded to the many special subjects for gratitude during the past year, announced as his theme for discourse, "The Evangelization of the Masses;" as just so far as the masses were benefited and improved, just so far would a nation be exalted. One of the greatest problems which economists and philanthropists are called upon to solve, and the Christian also, from its immediate relation to the faith he professes, is, how can the great centers of population, as our large cities, be freed from the perils, vice and wretchedness abounding in them, sin dethroned, and righteousness in all its purity and power exalted! Every age seems to have had its own peculiar problem, and certainly from the facts with which we are familiar, this seems to be the one left for our solution. It has been estimated that the present population of this City is about three-fourths of a million of people, about one-half of whom are foreign born, comprising forty-two different nationalities. And for the spiritual improvement of this entire number there are about 350 churches of all denominations, capable of containing less than 325,000 people. Of evangelical churches there are 275, able to accommodate about 200,000. Of evangelical ministers there are 500, but of pastors only 250. The number of evangelical Christians is about 70,000. In other words, there are in our midst this day about 300,000 souls to whom the preaching of the Gospel is quite as foreign as though there were no Gospel. To obtain a conception of the vast multitude thus dead, as it were, to all Christian teaching, were they to stand side by side, (allowing two feet for each,) the line would not end till the twenty-seventh mile-stone had been passed; or were they to sit in our City cars, thirty to a car, more than 10,000 cars would be required to contain them.

And now the question arises, how is this vast multitude to be brought under the sway of moral and Christian influence? Bibles have been profusely scattered, and pithy tracts have been systematically distributed throughout the City, and there have been established Sabbath and mission schools, prayer-meetings, sewing societies and reading rooms. Various have been the instrumentalities employed to move these same multitudes; and yet, no marked, deep, religious impression has been made upon them. Not that the Bible and tract, the establishment of Sabbath Schools, missions and the like have done nothing for the evangelization of the city. By no means. But the methods which thus far have been pursued aimed at the religious improvement of the masses, as masses, have failed; inasmuch as it is undeniably true, that as a city we are neither as moral nor as righteous as we were years ago. How then, is it asked, is this melancholy fact to be reversed? Not by curtailing the circulation of the Scriptures, nor the withholding of tracts, abolishing schools, nor the dismission of missionaries; rather multiply the agencies already in operation; but while this is done forget not, also, that mighty agency which has lain so long dormant, the establishment of the preached word, and its establishment just where the masses abound. Men may say what they may, the masses have not had the Gospel preached to them. And for the reason that the missionaries, whose special work thus far this seems to have been, do not really get at the masses. There is a certain and powerful stratum of society which eludes them, because they are always on the street, in the bar-room, at the shop, in the square, and who know of the places which the missionaries for the most part visit, only as places for sleep. The missionary is found chiefly at the neglected homes of the multitude. A great error that has been made, and this is the error also of the whole Christian Church, is that the irreligious are to be made interested in a labor, or a service, opposed to a depraved nature, by acquainting them with this labor in a dress contrary to the laws of success. Many think that the sinners at large are to be converted by merely informing them of the reason why they should be converted. Never. The law of speech, with success in view, can no more be ignored and get results looked for, than you can ignore the laws of life, and expect to live. What the multitudes demand of those who would do them good, is not simply language, but language made alive; and with this the flashing eye, and the illumined countenance, the thrilling gesture, earnestness and truth, feeling and fact, all combined. The mere recitation of the Gospel is not sufficient. To attempt to move the masses the speaker concluded to select men, both lay and clerical, of undisputed piety, commanding eloquence, and of strong common sense, and say to them, let the masses hear the Gospel, as they have never heard it before. Make it interesting to them; give it to them in all its simplicity, yet clothed with all the arts, elegance and power of man. *Preach* to the passers by, and everything necessary for your work you shall have—recognition, coöperation and sympathy. And if your labor cannot be a labor of love, you shall be paid, and paid as the devil pays his best workers, liberally. The great religious revivals of the ages were thus under God generated, and such also was the Apostle's and Saviour's method.

Discourse by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, in the Clinton-avenue Baptist Church.

"The Lord is my strength and shield; my heart trusted in Him and I am helped; therefore my heart greatly rejoiceth; and with my song will I praise Him."—Psalm xxviii, 7.

With introductory remarks giving the circumstances under which the text was written, and which, in some respects, were similar to those in which we use it, the preacher proceeded to consider the points presented by it. 1. The recognition of God as the hope and help of men, in the public as well as the individual relations of life. "The Lord is my strength and shield." The religious sense of Christian men requires that this recognition should be made both by individuals and nations. Here have we failed too often. 2. Divine help comes in answer to honest heart trust in God. "My heart trusted in Him, and I am helped." It must be no hypocritical pretence. But a sincere heart trust, God is pleased to be trusted. He helps not always when men ask, but always when they trust. His people, above all others, should be able to trust God. 3. Divine help received inspires great joy in the heart. "Therefore my heart greatly rejoiced." It is a great joy which God's help gives. And the true source of great and pure joy is the divine interposition. No help so sure, none so joyous, as God's help; none so near at hand; none so readily secured. 4. Divine benefits acknowledged in songs of praise. "And with my song will I praise Him." When the heart is joyous, the lips will sing. A heart trust inspires heart gladness. And God's help calls forth the soul's thanksgiving. In view of these thoughts we should trust God, and praise Him. Praise Him for individual and public blessings, for temporal bounties, and for the blessings of the Gospel. We should also, inspired by these, seek to honor the Divine favors, by removing public crimes and private vices, by giving the Gospel to all, securing the sanctity of the Sabbath, removing intemperance from the land, elevating the degraded, and ministering bounties to the needy.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer at Christ Church.

After a few opening remarks, Dr. EWER proceeded to give to his parishioners their grounds for thanksgiving as a parish. Every way they were a whole year ahead of where they were a twelvemonth ago. Dr. EWER then passed to the diocese. This year had seen its division into three; so that there were five dioceses in the State instead of two, which would soon cluster into what would virtually be a province. The whole American Church had been one province; but it had become unwieldy; and this year presented the spectacle of the vast province breaking up into smaller and more manageable provinces. This, from force of circumstances, would push the National Synod up into a seat of higher dignity, as the uniting element no longer of mere dioceses, but of large provinces. The wisdom and moderation of the National Convention was another cause of thanksgiving. The Doctor dwelt upon this at length. He spoke of the signal defeat of the radical evangelicals, and said that while the church had wisely abstained from identifying herself with the great Catholic movement, she had as wisely left it to development and to God. This settled the question of the success of Catholicity. Its rapid growth during the next three years was now inevitable, since the materials for it were already in existence; and he said that all anxiety was now past as to the action of the next General Convention. Dr. EWER then gave instances of the progress of the mutual understanding between the Greek Church and the Anglican. He then passed to national matters. So far as the election was concerned, he would not force his own sympathies on his people, who differed among themselves. It was no day to stir up political animosities; but those who were in sympathy with the reconstruction policy, and those who were not, could meet on common ground for thanksgiving. For what we wanted was reconstruction of some kind, and surely much progress had been made. All could not be satisfied; but we should remember that the genius of the American mind had before this adapted itself to adverse circumstances, and plucked honey out of what seemed to be a rock. He instanced several occasions in the political history of the country when this had been done. The fact was, that if a nation was inherently superior in character, you cannot keep it down. It will be great, in spite of adverse laws. We thought too much about laws; we forget the men beneath them. We think if Russia, or Austria, or Spain, only had our institutions, our *habeas corpus*, our ballot, they would be happy peoples. But, after all, it was the men that made nations prosperous—human nature, not human law, that worked out great destinies. The former was God working; the latter, man; and man could not defeat God. You could not spoil America, do what you would in the matter of reconstruction. And so, if some were thankful for the policy of Congress, the others could thank God for the character he had given to our people. There was no magic in a republican form of government. Look at Mexico. And as you could not spoil America, so you could not make Spain great and happy in a day. She sank as a people, and she must rise as a people. Governments and laws float on the surface of a people, sinking into oppressiveness and thickening into despotism with the ebbing away of the character of a people, and rising and ameliorating as the tide comes up. And so it was to the people themselves, both in America and Spain, that we must look for mighty results, rather than to the forms of government or codes of law they may happen to adopt just after a revolution. The end was not yet in Spain. Dr. EWEN then passed to the triumph of the Liberal Party in England, upon which he dwelt, discussing the evils to the Church of the union between Church and State, and pronouncing such union uncatholic. He spoke of the amazing spectacle of irreligious secular judges sitting upon questions of Christian doctrine. Times were brightening. Even the Pope had dropped the incautious remark, that "The Pope's throne might fall, though if it did, it would not be the Pope himself that would fall." The preacher alluded to the BURLINGAME mission, and then dwelt upon the anticipated settlement of the difficulty between England and America, concluding his remarks on this head by saying, "May we not hope the day is near, when, as no manly nation will relinquish its just rights, so no Christian nation will be found that will demand of another such sacrifice." The preacher then dwelt on the manner in which Thanksgiving day was disregarded; the main suggestions it brought being relief from business, the anticipated delights of meeting relations, and the pleasures of the domestic board. He predicted that as the great Catholic revival in his Church went on, it would soon rescue the day from its worldliness and make it a day of thanksgiving indeed.

Discourse of Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn.

Leviticus, xxiii., 10, 11. "When ye be come into the land which I give unto you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then ye shall bring a sheaf of the first fruits of your harvest unto the priest: and he shall wave the sheaf before the Lord, to be accepted for you; on the morrow after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it."

After explaining the custom of the Israelites with respect to the wave-offering and the ingathering of the harvest, with the particular directions which were given by Deity as to the religious ceremonial and its significance, the preacher proceeded to show that however suited and necessary these national usages and minute observances were to the people and the time, it was ordained that they should be transient in character, and, having served a temporary purpose, yield to another system. The new dispensation was not to exact a precise external service, in every position and relation in life, with but little regard to the character or the religious emotions of the suppliant, like the Levitical code, but was to lay down principles instead of precepts, and influence the life of universal man, instead of regulating the conduct of merely a fraction of the population of the earth. The priesthood of Aaron no longer continues with its visible sacrifices in the material temple, and its waving of the first fruits before the Lord; but in its place has come the everlasting priesthood of Christ, exercised not after the forms of a complicated ritual, but according to the law of a Divine simplicity; in its place have been appointed the altar of an honest heart and of godly sincerity, and the sacrifices of praise and of ceaseless thanksgiving. Those ancient forms were defective in this, that they could not compel the feeling of gratitude in the soul, which alone is of any value in the Divine sight; and in this, also, that they were not capable of universal application and participation in by mankind at large, while Christian thankfulness in the Gospel is inculcated as a general and unceasing duty, required of all persons and under all circumstances. Review the year. Our thanks are due for health continued, for sickness averted, for troubles and afflictions withheld, or if sent, tempered and assuaged by God's grace, for the enjoyments of home and kindred, for educational and religious advantages, and the thousand blessings known and unknown which come to him who dwells in a Christian land. Shall there not rise up from our united hearts, as from a living altar, the incense of adoring praise to the footstool of our Heavenly Father—a poor and inadequate, yet most acceptable return to Him for all his marvelous loving kindness. And as we return to our cheerful homes, shall not the spirit of devout thanksgiving hallow every gift and chasten every pleasure? And in the grateful overflow of our gratitude to our Maker, shall we now manifest our sincerity by a kindlier feeling and a more liberal beneficence to his needy and less favored children?

Discourse of Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street.

Dr. SMITH's text was from Isaiah, xli., 22

He began by saying that there was no conviction deeper in men's minds than that society is on the eve of great changes, perhaps greater than the world has ever witnessed. The text suggests a principle by which we can anticipate somewhat clearly the direction which those changes will take. If we gather up the tendencies of the past we shall be able, to some extent, to forecast the tendencies of the future. The great moving force in society, for eighteen centuries, has been Christianity. To-day, Christianity gives greater prominence than ever before to three ideas, the idea of Liberty, the idea of Unity and the idea of Humanity. The speaker proposed to confine himself to a consideration of the first two ideas. The loss of liberty is owing to the sinful and and imperfect condition of men. Since Christianity tends to the recovery of man from that condition, it tends to the restoration of liberty. The catastrophies which have occurred in history are the result of liberty prematurely exercised or of liberty too long withheld. It is a remarkable fact that the convulsions which agitate society in this age proceed generally from the attempt to repress a liberty for which society is prepared. We are led to the conclusion that there must be a vast expansion of liberty before it shall reach the point where its predominant tendency is toward license. It is a remarkable fact, also, that wherever there is any disturbance of society the question of religious liberty is found to be involved. In England the Liberal movement hinges upon the disestablishment of the Irish Church as an institution inconsistent with the principle of religious toleration. In Germany every political crisis is complicated by questions of religious freedom. In Austria the defeat of Sadowa has given birth to a struggle between the retrograde policy of the Romish Church and the advance of liberal principles. In Italy events move forward to the realization of CAVOUR's maxim—"A free Church in a free State." And now in Spain no sooner is the yoke of the detested Bourbons broken than religious freedom is proclaimed, and from their hiding places, with the precious Word of God, of which they have held furtive possession, the children of the Reformation come forth, and the Pyrenees reëcho with their shouts and songs of praise. In our own country the struggle is still more advanced. It is between liberty of conscience and ecclesiastical authority. In the admitted fallibility of the Church there is the concession of the right of private judgment and the supremacy of conscience. From this it follows that a solemn duty is imposed upon the Church not to legislate in such a way as to interfere with the conscientious convictions, especially of any large and respectable number of her children, and to allow reasonable discretion in the use of her formularies.

The speaker closed by referring to KAULBACH's picture of the "Era of the Reformation," as expressing the principle which gave unity to all the intellectual activity developed at that great period in history. It was the Word of God which the artist represents as held open above his head in the sight of the solemn conclave by MARTIN LUTHER.

Discourse by Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D. D., in the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn.

"Whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."—Ruth i., 16.

The devotion of Ruth to her mother-in-law, Naomi, will never cease to be admired, so long as filial piety shall exist. Hearty and self-sacrificing, it came in the end, as generous duty ever does, to reap a large reward. The vow of Ruth, as recorded in the text, will be used to guide our reflections on the importance of preserving family ties, and to justify some criticisms upon the vagrant and artificial life which is coming to be the plague and shame of American society, especially in our larger cities. After announcing his topic, the speaker went on to comment upon the truth that the homes of a people supply the final tests of national prosperity. For this reason the return of Thanksgiving Day is something far more than an invitation to feasting and excess. It exalts the home, strengthens family ties, draws together in affection those whom necessity separates. It is a festival of domestic affection, and as such is worthy of due honor in the observance. Dr. PORTER then proceeded to specify some of the things which imperil the sanctity of home, and thus tend to work corruption in society and evil to the Church and State alike. 1. The decay of reverence on the part of children for their parents. This has been noted by foreigners, and held up as an objection to republican government. 2. The pestilential doctrines which have been set afloat by crazy women, silly spiritualists, and irreligious reformers, respecting marriage, women's rights, and other matters which undermine the foundations of the family, and destroy the purity and strength of domestic attachments. 3. The manner of living forced upon large masses in our cities, is actively working ruin by so far as it renders home feeling impossible, or precludes even an honest effort to establish a virtuous home. 4. The depraved taste for vicious and expensive amusements, which, in its indulgence, produces a dislike of home duties, and generates a feverish and artificial style of life.

These several topics were discussed with candor, point and freedom on the part of the preacher. They deserve attention.

Discourse of Rev. George E. Thrall, Church of the Messiah, (Episcopal,) Brooklyn.

"Wheresoever the carcase is there will the eagles be gathered together."—Matthew, xxiv., 28.

The form of death appears so hateful to God that he has stocked the earth with scavengers, whose duty it is to remove quickly from sight every vestige of it. The reek of corruption always brings a vulture, death is always followed by dismemberment. The birds of prey follow the army to feast on those who fall by the wayside, and the shark swims in the wake of the ship which has pestilence on board. The same thing occurs in the moral world. Let virtue die in a man and the eagles will gather together. Look into one of our gambling dens—a young man is there just arrived with his patrimony, and around him are keen-eyed, flashily-dressed companions. It is the old story—the carcase and the birds of prey. The principle applies to nations also. When Jesus uttered the text he was sitting upon the Mount of Olives, overlooking the beautiful City of Jerusalem; but underneath the glitter he saw the rich oppressing the poor, the courts of law full of bribery, the highest positions in the State vended for sale, the temple services mere mockeries, and then, beyond the sea, he beheld with His far-reaching eye the Roman soldiers parading in the Campus Martius, and almost ready to begin their eastward march; their ensigns were eagles! The picture was complete: here was the corruption, and there were the scavengers! Men have a future existence, where they may meet their deserts, but nations receive their judgments here. What a grand Republic God has given us! Its area is greater than that of the Roman Empire in its palmiest days; it is greater than that of ALEXANDER, when he sighed for other worlds to conquer. We have two millions of farms, yet not one quarter of our national domain is yet occupied. Then look at the vigor of our people. Not a century old is our Government yet, still we have established more schools and newspapers than any other country. We have invented the steamboat, the telegraph and the sewing-machine, and have built the longest railroad on the earth. More than that—we have succeeded in putting in practice the great principle of liberty of conscience, and we have arranged laws and institutions that do not press down anybody whom God has made fit to rise; we have set up a Government that can be stable, and yet give every man a fair chance. How can we keep off the vultures? By keeping alive. Birds of prey do not collect around a living animal; and what is the life of our country? It is the Christian religion. This is a Christian Republic. The early colonists came here for religious purposes. The Puritans who landed at Massachusetts, the Quakers who settled Pennsylvania, the Romanists who came to Maryland, and the Huguenots who fled to the Southern coast, all came here to worship God, and made the Bible the foundation of their laws. In the Revolution, WASHINGTON was overheard more than once praying to the Christian's God for succor. The Continental Congress in 1777 ordered 20,000 copies of the Bible to be imported for distribution, and thus became itself the first American Bible Society. When a new President is inaugurated, it is upon the Bible that he places his hand and swears to be faithful to the laws. Judge STORY said that "at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, any attempt to hold religion in indifference would have created universal indignation." And Gen. CASS once remarked in the Senate, that "the fate of a republican government is bound up with the fate of the Christian religion." This is a truth we should never forget. As a Republic, we profess to have come to the years of discretion, to have no longer need of Kings to keep us right; but when a man has become of age, and requires no more the direction of his parents, it does not imply that he can do as he pleases, but only that he can find out for himself what is right. Liberty from monarchs is not liberty from law. In a despotism the sovereign is responsible to God for the Government; but here, where we are all sovereigns, we are all responsible to God for what goes on. Jehovah is our King; that is the theory of the Republic. The Declaration of Independence was not a declaration of independence from Him; and just so far as we countenance Sabbath breaking, intemperance and ungodliness, just so far as we elect bad men to office, do we lose our vitality and begin to mortify; and when we cast off all religious restraint, then will brother rise against brother and State against State. The Union would not merely dissolve—it would explode; and around the offensive object the scavengers would collect, no matter where from. The decay would be followed by disintegration.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LA TRAVIATA. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Mme. Reichardt, Messrs. Boetti, Orlandini, Barili and others.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F. B. Conway, J. K. Mortimer, Dunn and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE and AN HOUR IN SEVILLE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NED SCARLETT, THE TERROR OF LONDON. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND SUITE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

NO. 389 BROADWAY.
NOONDAY LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, &c.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The English Liberals have thus far elected 367 members of Parliament, and the Conservatives 248, making the Liberal majority 119.

Election riots occurred on Wednesday at Tredegar, in the Wales mining districts, and the troops were called out to suppress the disturbances. Much damage was done to property, but no lives were lost.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, the case of WASON vs. WALTER, of the London *Times*, was decided against the plaintiff, the Court ruling that the complaint was not actionable. In this case, the defendant was sued for damages for the publication of a Parliamentary debate containing language injurious to the personal character of the plaintiff.

A terrible explosion has occurred in the Arley mine colliery at Wigan, England. It is feared that full three hundred lives are lost. Already thirty-two dead bodies have been found in the ruins.

Several persons have been arrested in Paris for making speeches at public meetings.

The candidate of the party of action in Italy for Speaker of the House of Deputies has been defeated. Signor MARI has been elected.

The day for the election in Spain of members to the Constituent Cortes is now fixed for the 18th of December.

GENERAL.

Thanksgiving opened unpropitiously yesterday with heavy rain, but the clouds cleared toward noon, and the bright sun speedily gilded the general holiday. The churches were well filled, and many good sermons were preached. The little ones, and the indigent of the various homes and missions, were bountifully fed with turkeys and chickens, and at several of these institutions all outside visitors were freely welcomed to the good cheer. Not a person in this City of a million, that might not have had yesterday his dinner of turkey had he wished it. Target companies and fantasticals paraded the streets on their departure to the suburbs and return, and balls were numerous. All the places of amusement were well attended.

By the arrival of the steamship *Morro Castle*, and the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT, we are in receipt of West Indian news. Our Cuban correspondence, dated Nov. 21, gives interesting particulars in regard to the state of affairs in the ever-faithful isle. On the evening of Nov. 20 Captain-General LERSUNDI gave a grand banquet to Admiral HOFF and the officers of the United States squadron now in Havana. Gen. LERSUNDI's speech is printed in the letter referred to.

Mr. EDWARD A. POLLARD, brother of H. RIVES POLLARD, the victim of the recent Richmond, Va., assassination, has published a card in the *State Journal* of that city, in which he asks that justice may be done, and declares that his brother did not write the offensive article, and that young GRANT never asked for an explanation or applied to have the article corrected.

A Richmond (Va.) paper, in an account of the H. RIVES POLLARD shooting affair in that city, states that the explanation given by Miss GRANT's family of her absence from the city is, that she had expressed a wish to visit the daughter of her father's business correspondent in Philadelphia, and the family withholding their consent, she determined to go without permission, and did so, leaving last Saturday night week on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad train. On Monday her father received a dispatch stating that she was at her friend's father's house in Philadelphia, sick. Mrs. GRANT and her brother JAMES went to Philadelphia, and as soon as the young lady was able to travel, brought her home.

The extreme West is infested with hundreds of desperate characters, who are continually committing all sorts of depredations and creating serious disturbances. A Denver dispatch states that a gang of these fellows was recently driven from the towns along the Pacific Railroad by Vigilance Committees. The same dispatch says that on the 23d inst. a mob of about twenty citizens took a man named L. A. MUSGROVE, charged with horse stealing, from the Denver jail and hanged him.

The tugboat *O. L. Swift* sprung aleak and sank in fifteen fathoms of water on Lake Erie, about fifteen miles from Buffalo, on Wednesday night. The officers and crew, after floating on the cabin into the Niagara River, and remaining in the water several hours, were rescued by a small boat.

WILLIAM PRICE, an old citizen of Baltimore, a member of the Bar, and United States District-Attorney during President LINCOLN's administration, died yesterday morning.

Several young fellows, with blackened faces, made a raid on the house of one WINCH, in Collingwood, Canada, on Wednesday night, for the purpose of rescuing a girl said to be detained there against her will. An affray ensued, and one of the party, named MCCUE, was shot and killed by WINCH.

A great Fenian demonstration was made in Philadelphia yesterday. Gen. O'NEIL, of Fort Erie notoriety, was in the procession. The Fenian Congress will sit to-day and to-morrow.

Fire again broke out in the ruins of the Atlantic Gardens, in Philadelphia, yesterday morning. The front wall fell at that time and four firemen were injured—three of them seriously.

The particulars of the recent signing of the treaty by RED CLOUD and his party have just been received by Gen. AUGUR. They at first hesitated to sign, for fear that they might become, by so doing, involved in trouble with those Indians who escaped through the lines to the North. When they did sign they said that while they would live up to the treaty as long as the white men did, it might be difficult, for a time, to control the young braves. They also declared that they would immediately confiscate the property of any and every person who should come into their country in violation of the treaty.

A number of discharged soldiers, who have just arrived at Omaha from the Upper Missouri forts, report that a number of steamers are frozen in at different points above Sioux City.

It is announced that the Union Pacific Company will soon be able to move the great quantity of freight now waiting transportation West. Temporary bridges are now being thrown across the Missouri at Omaha for this purpose.

A poor fellow named MICHAEL MCFADDEN fell dead in Somerville, Mass., on Thanksgiving Eve, while on his way home with a basket full of provisions for his Thanksgiving dinner.

A fire in Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday, destroyed the extensive hub and spoke manufactory of Messrs. MITCHELL & Co. The loss is estimated at $12,000, and it is stated that the insurance is small.

Intelligence of the murder of Capt. EDWARD W. THOMPSON, Acting District-Attorney in Arkansas, is received from Portland, Me. It is stated that he was killed by persons who took offence at his voting for Gen. GRANT in the recent elections. Capt. THOMPSON was the son of Hon. A. B. THOMPSON, of Brunswick, Me., and was formerly of the First Maine Battery and the Twelfth Maine Regiment. The dispatch announcing this news was received yesterday in Maine, from Batesville, Ark.

The Colorado Territorial Central Committee has issued a call for a Republican Convention, to be holden in the City of Denver, on the 30th instant, to take into consideration the question of the admission of that Territory as a State.

The Baldwin-place Home for Little Wanderers, at Boston, which has been three and a half years in operation, has cared for 2,054 children in that time. Its last six months' expenses were $17,051, and it is in a flourishing condition.

The faculty of Williams College have revised and considerably modified their rules regarding absences from recitations, the stringency of which caused the recent rebellion among the students at that institution. The marking system, however, to which the students took especial exception, is continued in force. Nearly all the rebellious students have returned to their studies, and affairs are once more running smoothly at the College.

A suit has been instituted in New-Orleans by CHARLES MORGAN against the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company for the sum of $219,900, due on over 200 of the $2,000,000 loan bonds, issued by the Company in 1859, and bearing date from the 1st of April of that year. They are mortgage bonds, providing for a confession of judgment and executory process, which, in this case, has already been issued.

A cargo of coolies recently arrived at Galveston, consigned to merchants there by ordinary bills of lading as merchandise, and were announced to be sold at auction to pay freight and charges. Two-thirds of the cargo were females.

A severe gale recently swept over Lake Michigan, doing considerable damage to shipping. From one schooner, which was near being swamped, three sailors were washed overboard and supposed to be lost, when they were thrown on the deck again by another wave, in a nearly exhausted condition.

In excavating for the foundations of the dome of the new State-house at Springfield, Ill., recently, the workmen struck a bed of coal eighteen inches in thickness, at a depth of about fifteen or eighteen feet below the surface.

The Legislature of Ohio adjourned last night until the 5th of January next.

The Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Philadelphia are reported as having united in announcing J. EDGAR THOMSON as their choice for United States Senator. Hon. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, the only other Republican candidate from that city, has withdrawn in his favor.

Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK lectured at the New-England Church, in South Ninth-street, Williamsburg, last night, on "Sherman's March to the Sea."

"The Erie Infamy" Again—Another Chapter in Its History.

Our last *résumé* of the features of this sad and startling legal controversy brought the history down to the evening of the 22d inst. At that time JAY GOULD, as President, Treasurer or Receiver, was, or should have been, in possession of the millions derived from the illegal stock with which GOULD, FISK and LANE or whoever runs the Erie concern, had flooded the market. That unknown quantity doubtless represented what was left of the many—perhaps twenty—millions of such stock—and marked the amount out of which the old stockholders had been cheated by having their stock diluted by the new issue.

GOULD claimed to be a receiver appointed, or with a receivership extended, *ex parte*, and out of Court by Judge BARNARD, on the petition of said GOULD, made in a suit brought by a young man by the name of CHARLES MCINTOSH, who is a paid ferry agent of the Erie concern at Jersey City. There is every reason to believe, so far as we can see, and Judge SUTHERLAND appears to have decided, that this suit was brought by collusion between said MCINTOSH and some of the Erie managers. For on the hearing on the 23d, before that Judge, the *same counsel* appeared and argued first for MCINTOSH *against* the Erie Railway Company, and as soon as he had closed, then and there argued *for* the Erie Railway Company against AUGUST BELMONT, in Mr. BELMONT's suit; and the complaint of Mr. MCINTOSH declares that he "has observed with care for several months *the course* of management pursued by the officers of that Company, and alleges that said railroad is now managed *for the best interest of the stockholders and creditors.*"

Mr. BELMONT, being made a defendant in this McIntosh suit, moved to have the order—making GOULD a receiver, and giving him the monstrous power of buying up 200,000 shares of its stock at par, and of using $20,000,000 of the Company's money for that purpose—dissolved, and to have Judge BARNARD's stay of proceedings in Mr. BELMONT's own suit vacated at the same time. This motion was for the 23d instant; and on the same day came on a motion before Judge SUTHERLAND in Mr. BELMONT's suit, (founded on four thousand shares of the old stock long owned by him,) for the appointment of a receiver of the corporation, its property and franchises, and aimed to secure a full investigation into all the frauds and illegal issues charged in his bill against GOULD, FISK & Co.

These motions were before Judge SUTHERLAND at the same time, and among the counsel who appeared and urged a postponement on behalf of the Erie Railway Company was WILLIAM FULLERTON, Esq. The argument proceeded through the day and until about 8 o'clock in the evening; the counsel for the Company and its directors appearing to have often demanded a postponement, without success, however. By about the hour named, Judge SUTHERLAND had set aside the order appointing GOULD as receiver in the McIntosh suit for several reasons, such as that he was appointed in an unauthorized manner, because the powers given him were illegal and unjustifiable, and for the further reason that there could properly be no receiver unless GOULD had been guilty of the abuses charged, and if he had been, only one case had *then* come to his knowledge,—and that he declined to follow,—of appointing a guilty trustee and director to hold the funds out of which his acts and those of his associates had cheated the stockholders of the Company he was bound to protect.

Therefore and thereupon Judge SUTHERLAND, then uninformed, as we suppose, of the proceedings hereinafter mentioned in the United States Circuit Court that day, held by Hon. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, appointed Hon. H. E. DAVIES, late Chief Justice of the highest Court of this State, receiver, in the place of JAY GOULD, removed.

But this was by no means all the events that fill the Erie chronicle for the 23d of November.

If we may judge by the events on, that day, and while the State Court was entertaining jurisdiction of the grave question of this receivership, there was in New-Jersey a gentleman by the name of HENRY P. WHELPLEY, who was the owner of some shares of the late fraudulent issues of Erie stock. From an affidavit dated on said 23d day of November, and, *if sworn at all*, sworn on that day, it would appear that said WHELPLEY, having employed C. A. SEWARD, Esq., by him appeared in the Circuit Court of the United States, and filed a bill against the Erie Railway Company, in which he claimed the appointment of a receiver of the fruits of the illegal stock issued by the Erie concern, but did not demand any interference with GOULD or with the other managers of that stock manufactory. Thus on papers dated on the very day of the argument of a notorious pending motion of a week's standing for a receiver in the State Court, the question was suddenly carried into the United States Court and a conflict of jurisdiction was inaugurated.

The motion before Judge BLATCHFORD was pushed with energy and success, while delay was as earnestly demanded before Judge SUTHERLAND. WILLIAM FULLERTON, Esq., as solicitor for the Erie Railway Company, the only defendant in WHELPLEY's suit, and then under indictment in Judge BLATCHFORD's Court, filed a consent on the part of the Erie Railway Company for the appointment of a receiver as demanded by Mr. WHELPLEY, and at some hour, said to be about 8 o'clock in the evening, *and probably within twenty minutes of the time* when Judge SUTHERLAND's order had removed GOULD and appointed Judge DAVIES as receiver, by reason of GOULD's abuses of his trust, an order was made by Judge BLATCHFORD on the motion of Mr. SEWARD and the consent of Mr. FULLERTON, by which this same JAY GOULD was, under authority of the Circuit Court of the United States, made receiver of the millions derived from those illegal and fraudulent stock issues!

It is not our purpose to comment on these proceedings, except to say, as we presume people generally think, that Judge BLATCHFORD must have acted inadvertently.

We hear from the lawyers that Mr. WHELPLEY's bill bears marks of the greatest haste, and that it seems to have been ended in an incomplete state and to be defective; but we are not learned in the law, and as it is said the Circuit Court proceedings run twenty minutes or so ahead of those in the Supreme Court, and GOULD held on to the money, we suppose such points are trifling until the conflict of jurisdiction between the Courts waxes hot and destructive of the rights of stockholders.

It will be interesting to those concerned in the stock and securities of the Erie Railway Company to hear that the Circuit Court order requires the Erie Railway Company, (it being the *only* party defendant,) to transfer to JAY GOULD, as such receiver, "sufficient cash, money and *securities* to be held by him, &c., to amount to *eight millions* of dollars," which are to be held by GOULD for the protection of Mr. WHELPLEY and the other holders of stock like his; and that stock is in his bill indicated to be that alleged to have been illegally issued by GOULD, FISK, and the other Erie managers.

This interesting order does not require any of this property to be deposited in any institution, nor are any schedules or inventory of it to be filed; but, for all we know, such provisions are neither usual, useful or proper, though we observe that they are inserted in the order appointing Judge DAVIES a receiver.

For the protection of this *eight* millions of dollars, JAY GOULD was compelled to give security in the full sum of *one* million of dollars; and it seems that his fellow-directors, JAMES FISK, Jr., and WILLIAM M. TWEED, and two other gentlemen by the name of SMITH, one of whom is said to be a partner of GOULD, kindly became his sureties, and signed bonds on the night of the 23d for one million of dollars; and this closed the record of the Erie struggle for that day.

Since these events the receiver, appointed by Judge SUTHERLAND, has demanded a statement of the amount of the Erie stock from GOULD and the Secretary, and the transfer clerk, but we do not learn that any such information has been obtained.

We learn that Judge CARDOZO has stayed the proceedings of Judge DAVIES as receiver, and that he has granted some order, or that some notice has been given, under which a rehearing is sought to be obtained before Judge CARDOZO of the motion upon which Judge DAVIES was appointed, so that another struggle may be made to maintain or restore GOULD as receiver in the State Courts.

It is also said that Mr. BELDEN, a former partner of Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., has a suit in which GOULD is named as receiver. And, beside these suits, there are others by the Erie Railway Company, and in one of them Mr. BELMONT is sued, as it would seem, because it is alleged he is not interested in having his own $400,000 worth of stock protected against further illegal issues!

Such, as nearly as we can get at the facts likely to interest those owning the $80,000,000 of issues of this great corporation, is the condition of this strange and destructive litigation. The revenues of a moderate corporation would be absorbed by the legal expenses; and they would be felt even by Erie stockholders if any dividend were not so remote as to make it an object of no interest whatever.

The Iron-Clad Oath.

Chief Justice CHASE seems inclined to dispense with what is called the "iron-clad oath" as a test for grand jurors, on the ground that it rather hinders than helps the ends of justice.

The oath is to the effect that the person who takes it has never voluntarily given any aid or comfort of any kind to any parties engaged in rebellion against the United States; and the law authorizes the Chief Justice to dispense with it in his discretion. Judge CHASE finds that so many men, who are best fitted to serve as jurors, have scruples about taking this oath that the ends of justice are hindered and defeated, rather than promoted, by requiring it in every case. Unless, therefore, some special occasion arises to require it, the Judge decides that it need not be administered, and directs another jury to be summoned in the usual way.

The general judgment of the public will approve this action and regard it as the harbinger of *peace*. It shows that the fact of having given aid and comfort to the rebellion in some way however indirect, is no longer regarded as evidence that a man cannot or will not obey his oath or do justice in a court of law to persons arraigned for trial. We hope the time may very soon come when this oath may be dispensed with altogether, as a test for office involving either civil or political duties. That it should ever have been required as a condition of serving on juries, seems absurd, though cases might arise in which a voluntary and active participation in the rebellion might warp the judgment and lead to an unjust verdict.

But we are glad to see that in the opinion of the Chief Justice the time for such fears has passed away, and that the "iron-clad oath" need no longer embarass the administration of justice in the Southern States. We hope Congress will deem it wise to dispense with that oath in a good many other cases in which it is now required. An oath to support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, ought now to be sufficient.

How Shall Resumption be Effected?

Man's misery, we are taught, is the result of sin. Therefore, saith the *Tribune*, man, being master of circumstances, may by mere volition convert this vale of tears into a blooming Paradise. So at least we interpret the philosophy it expends on the subject of specie payments.

What is the difficulty to be overcome? As one of the penalties of the war, the country is afflicted with an inflated and inconvertible currency. It has a large bonded debt, no inconsiderable proportion of which is held abroad, and the whole of which we are pledged to pay in coin. Trade and industry in all their forms suffer the derangement inseparable from heavy taxation, and a currency continually fluctuating in amount and value. Nothing like an equitable relation exists between the advance in the rates of labor and the advance in the prices of commodities; but, nevertheless, the mechanic and the merchant have a common interest in averting sudden embarrassment. Now, too, as always, the majority are debtors to the minority, and the obligations having been incurred during the period of suspension, it is essential that the debtor class be enabled gradually to adjust their affairs to a specie standard. To disregard this precaution by immediate resumption—supposing it to be possible—would be to produce almost universal bankruptcy and distress.

This is the case which the American people are required to meet. What, then, should be their course? Manifestly, a gradual return to a more healthy state of things. The embarrassment occasioned by expansion and inconvertibility having been in some degree surmounted, it is desirable to avoid further disturbance, except of a nature so gradual that no hasty shock shall be produced. It is imperative, moreover, that resumption shall not be attempted until a reasonable certainty exists that it will be permanent; or a series of convulsions, in the aggregate ruinous, would be the result. Hence we have urged the expediency of early and judicious legislation with a view to resumption so soon as it can be made practicable. The first step should be the accumulation of gold in the Treasury and the banks, without which the diffusion of confidence is impossible. Up to the present date, this step has been neglected. Instead of strengthening the Government by making it the holder and owner of a large amount of coin, the Treasury has been engaged in a profitless contest with the speculators; the strength that should be reserved as an indispensable preliminary to resumption having been wasted in a succession of efforts artificially to cheapen the market price of gold. The time has come when this futile policy ought to be abandoned, and when every surplus gold dollar acquired by the Treasury should either be locked up preparatory to resumption, or employed in the purchase of greenbacks, by which proceeding the inconvenience attendant upon currency contraction might be greatly modified. Nor is this all. As another aid to resumption, it is necessary to push forward the work of retrenchment, and still further to lighten taxation by a revision of the entire fiscal system in the interest of the people rather than of monopolists.

Thus considered, resumption is a work of time, and one which can be rendered safe and practicable only by ample preparation on the part of the Government, and an adaptation to changing circumstances on the part of the community. The first point to be attended to, then, is—not to proclaim the date of an event for which the Treasury is wholly unprepared, but to adopt a policy which shall render that event feasible. When some substantial progress in this direction shall have been made, a clear view of the desired end may be obtained; and then, and not until then, will Congress find it worth while to fix the day for the final step.

All these commonplace considerations are ignored by the *Tribune*, which, as between man and man, sees only the creditor interest, and, as between gold and greenbacks, sees no distinction which by a mere act of the will man may not overleap. "We shall resume whenever the people earnestly will it," is the doctrine preached by our contemporary, which offers the following extraordinary assertions by way of argument:

> "In order to resume with a moral certainty of maintaining specie payments, we do not need more gold in nor out of the Treasury—we have a superabundance already. We need only that the national credit shall be so appreciated that an American consol, untaxable and bearing a low rate of interest, shall command a premium. To float such a consol, we need, first, to remove all doubt as to the payment of our national debt in coin; secondly, to diminish, so far as possible, the amount or aggregate of our bonds pressing on the market. To this end, the Secretary of the Treasury should use his surplus coin in buying up bonds to the extent of fifty to seventy millions, instead of selling it for greenbacks; and the revenue should be more faithfully collected, so as to create a decided surplus of current income over current expenditure. Having thus made bonds scarce, and the Treasury strong, a new consol should be offered, untaxable, payable, principal and interest, in gold, and having twenty to fifty years to run. This consol should and would command a small premium in the market, and, so fast as it could be negotiated at a premium our past-due five-twenties should be called in and paid off with the proceeds thereof. Thus, issuing new bonds no faster than old ones are called in, canceled and destroyed, the bond market would be kept buoyant and eager, and the new consol at a premium in gold. Now, let the Treasury resume specie payment, paying out and receiving greenbacks and gold indifferently, but empowered and prepared to borrow temporarily at a higher rate of interest in case of a run on it for gold. We doubt whether any serious run would be made; if it were, it could easily be met by borrowing on short time at six to eight per cent., as should be found necessary. Ten millions in coin will protect the Treasury against runs for gold, so long as it is prepared to buy gold in the open market by selling a security worth more than gold."

The admission here made as to the necessity of appreciating the national credit, virtually concedes the whole case. How to accomplish *that* result is precisely the point in dispute. If, as the *Tribune* alleges, the Treasury is now strong enough to resume cash payments, it follows that the requisite degree of public confidence already exists. On that hypothesis no further appreciation of the public credit is requisite. On the other hand, if further appreciation is necessary, as the *Tribune* admits, it is clear that there is not confidence in the capacity of the Treasury to maintain resumption. And if there is not confidence, it is because the amount of specie in the Government vaults bears nothing like a proper proportion to the amount which should be there to meet the reasonable demands of holders of greenbacks. As a matter of fact, therefore, aside from wild assertion, the foundation of our case is conceded by its assailant. We do not very well understand how it could be otherwise after the publication of the report from Washington, that "the period when the supply of gold in the Treasury will not be much above the (current) wants of the Government, will be foreshadowed somewhat by the next statement of the public debt." A Government which can do little more than keep its head above water, is certainly not prepared to offer gold on demand, in exchange for some hundreds of millions of greenbacks. Yet this is what the *Tribune* recommends.

The assumption is that the world will accept as conclusive the mere declaration of the Government of its readiness to resume. The moment this declaration is made—the *Tribune* tells us—"an American Consol, untaxable and bearing a low rate of interest," may be issued at a premium. To substantiate the declaration, all that is necessary is to buy up bonds now outstanding "to the extent of fifty to seventy millions;" by which process, we are assured, bonds will be made scarce and the Treasury strong! We can conceive of nothing more absurd. Were the amount of bonds already issued trifling, the purchase of fifty to seventy millions of them would doubtless so improve the public credit as to render the issue of another bond, at a lower rate of interest, feasible. But consider the enormous amount of our bonded indebtedness. With six or seven hundred millions in Europe, and a much larger amount at home, is it probable that the redemption of a fractional quantity would inspire the holders of the great bulk with a faith that would accept a long bond at a low rate, in exchange for a shorter bond at a high rate? The market supply of bonds being for all practical purposes unlimited, the Government can control the action of the holders only when it shall have demonstrated its capacity to sustain specie payments. A powerful argument on this aspect of the question will be found in a letter we print elsewhere, the writer of which will be recognized as a financier of admitted standing and ability.

It is quite plain that the holder of a six per cent. bond will not voluntarily surrender it in exchange for a five per cent. security, except under circumstances different from the present. With confidence absolutely restored, the proposition might be entertained; for the Government would then be in a position to exercise its right to the option reserved in the Five-Twenties as the alternative of the refusal to take another bond. Some implied compulsion of this sort is essential to the success of any funding scheme. So Mr. SHERMAN admitted when he intimated the possible redemption of bonds with greenbacks as the penalty of rejecting a bond made specie-bearing on its face, but with a lower rate of interest. That threat cannot be repeated. The country has decided that the bonds shall be redeemed in the currency of the world. On this subject, therefore, the bondholders may dismiss distrust. They may keep their bonds with an assurance that they will in due time be enabled to choose between a surrender for gold and an exchange for another bond, still bearing a rate of interest higher than that of any similar security in Europe. What the *Tribune* indicates as the cause of strength, then, must be the result of strength. And it is a result that will not be possible until the Government shall have got back to specie payments. Got back, moreover, in a manner that affords a guarantee of permanence. To pretend to resume on a margin of ten millions in coin, as the *Tribune* proposes—the Government being "empowered and prepared to borrow temporarily at a higher rate of interest in case of a run on it for gold"—would be madness. We should have panic after panic, and enduring resumption would be more remote than ever.

The *World*, again, suggests a system of partial resumption. It thinks that "the banks should not be compelled to resume at the same time with the Government:"

> "The country banks of England are not required to redeem their notes in coin, but in the notes of the Bank of England. We shall have substantially the same system of redemption, if, after resumption, the banks are required to pay only greenbacks, and they continue to be a legal tender except between the Government and the holders of its notes, as Bank of England notes are a legal tender in England, except between the bank and its creditors. A smaller amount of specie would suffice to maintain our currency in credit, when it was thus accumulated in one stock, than if each bank were required to keep enough to be safe against all emergencies. Particular banks would be free from the danger of mischievous runs for the purpose of breaking them down; and a run upon the Treasury would be equivalent to a run upon all the banks of the country at once—a thing that could happen only in a great commercial crisis."

Now, one of the desirable effects of resumption is the restoration of greater responsibility to bank management. A certain irresponsibility is inseparable from inconvertibility, and the absence of the former gives opportunities for a recklessness which it is not prudent to perpetuate. If, as the *World* acknowledges, one of the most serious obstacles to resumption is the Governmental responsibility for the banks, is it not expedient to narrow that responsibility as soon as possible to the single point of credit on which the National Bank paper rests? Let the banks be made to feel their direct accountability to the public, and the transactions which periodically bring scandal upon Wall-street will come to an end.

Besides, the preparations of the banks for resumption may proceed simultaneously with those of the Government. It will not be more difficult for the banks to accumulate a specie reserve, consisting of interest paid on the bonds they have deposited with the Government, than for the Government to hoard the surplus coin of which it may become possessed; especially as the presence of gold in their vaults may fairly be made a reason for lessening the reserve of greenbacks which banks are now required to hold. Two advantages will thus be secured. The ability of the Government to resume will be hastened by adequate preparation on the part of the banks; and any contraction of the currency to which the Treasury may resort will be divested of embarrassing features by the liberation of greenbacks held by the banks under the existing law.

Gen. Sheridan's Report.

The report of Gen. SHERIDAN on the conduct of affairs in the Indian Department, depicts more clearly the horrors of war than any document which we remember to have read since the rebellion began. Its whole tone and manner continually remind one of SHERMAN's forcible expression: "War is cruelty—you cannot refine it." And the most painful part of it is not the plain, unvarnished and brief narrative of massacres, but the explanation of how conflicting authorities and speculating officials eluded trusting settlers to their ruin, and betrayed the deep-laid plans of the military. The cruelty of the Indians is overshadowed by the more inhuman, though, perhaps, less culpable, deceit of the Indian agents and Peace Commissioners. "All confidence is destroyed. The people had had some degree of security from the assurances of the Peace Commission, and many of them have met a horrible fate in consequence." The faithlessness of the ignorant Indians is forgotten, when we read SHERIDAN's description of the result of the mismanagement of our more unscrupulous agents. The ninety-two dead Indians, slain since the war reopened, are forgotten when we reflect that eighty-six whites have been sacrificed by the same mismanagement.

> "There are too many fingers in the pie, too many ends to be subserved and too much money to be made, and it is the interest of the nation and of humanity to put an end to this inhuman farce. The Peace Commission and the Indian Department, and the military and the Indians, make a 'balky team.' The public Treasury is depleted, and innocent people murdered in the quadrangular management, in which the public Treasury and the unarmed settlers are the greatest sufferers."

It is the most horrible feature of all wars, that not the actual combatants, but the innocent, trusting and deluded non-participants must suffer most.

Gen. SHERIDAN's report is a powerful protest against the longer continuance of a system of Indian warfare and Indian government, which is opposed to all the interests of the West, and in violation of all reason as well as humanity. For years we have disbursed, through dishonest agents, immense tributes to insignificant tribes, in order to secure a peace we had no reliance upon; and as an additional security of this distrusted peace, have maintained at enormous expense a large army totally incapable, by reason of its peculiar oraganization and equipment, of carrying on an effective offensive campaign, or of defending any other settlers than those located immediately under the guns of the established forts and posts. No part of our generally contemptible civil service has been so badly managed as our Indian affairs; and since the army must occupy the disputed country, and since only force will keep the Indians in control, it is high time the civil department surrendered the duty it cannot perform to the department to which it naturally belongs. Gen. GRANT knows the true value of the opinions of such practical men as SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, and he will not be long in inaugurating this much-needed reform.

Mr. Gladstone's Defeat in Lancashire—His Election for Greenwich.

The defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE in Southwest Lancashire is by far the most important personal incident in the recent English elections. Mr. GLADSTONE is one of the foremost statesmen of the day in England, and Southwest Lancashire, with its large population, immense wealth, and vast commercial, manufacturing and mining interests, is one of the most important constituencies in the Kingdom. Mr. GLADSTONE was born in Liverpool, which is comprised within its limits, and he devoted himself to a personal canvass of the district with an energy heretofore almost unknown in English electioneering. There is scarcely a considerable town in the division that has not been favored with a two or three hours' outpouring from the gifted leader of the opposition. He has extolled himself as a heaven-born statesman, and denounced Mr. DISRAELI as a malignant and hypocritical adventurer throughout the length and breadth of the district. Some people, indeed, seem to have thought that his self-laudation went somewhat beyond the limits of strict good taste, and that his angry scoldings of his opponents savored more of feminine petulance than was quite compatible with the dignity of his position as leader of a party and expectant Premier. But he conducted the canvass as seemed good to him, and we now know the result. On a vote of nearly 15,000, he and his Liberal colleague were defeated by two Conservatives of little more than local reputation—men of wealth and character, but neither statesmen nor even likely to prove anything more than ordinarily industrious and conscientious representatives of the interests of their constituents.

The vicissitudes of Mr. GLADSTONE's Parliamentary career are certainly remarkable. He entered public life as member for a pocket borough in the patronage of the Tory Duke of Newcastle. Subsequently he cast in his lot with the brilliant but unpopular clique which attempted to form a third party after the death of Sir ROBERT PEEL, and which took the name of the deceased statesman as their rallying cry. He was elected for the University of Oxford—an honor for which his standing in Parliament, his brilliant oratory and elegant scholarship eminently fitted him. But before long he began to show signs that the "attitude of his mind"—to apply a phrase which he himself makes use of in speaking of the author of *Ecce Homo*—was "tentative, not didactic." In other words, he manifested such energetic versatility of political and theological belief, and such remarkable eagerness to adopt any new set of opinions that came within his intellectual reach, that the graduates became alarmed, and replaced him by a more consistent, though less brilliant representative. He was then, despite strong opposition, elected for South Lancashire, of which South West Lancashire is a recently created subdivision. But now he has once more alienated the confidence of his constituents, and but for the providential impulse which induced the voters of Greenwich to elect him, the opening of the session would have found the Liberal Party like sheep without a shepherd, until some hewer of wood and drawer of water to the party could have been induced to vacate some pocket borough in his favor.

Of course, Mr. GLADSTONE will now be able to take his seat for Greenwich, and assume his functions as leader of the Opposition as if nothing had happened. But he decidedly loses the personal *prestige* which attaches to the members for constituencies like those of Oxford University, or the most important division of Lancashire. As an ardent champion of Church and State, a brilliant classical essayist, and the possessor of the very highest academic distinctions, it at one time seemed to be in the very fitness of things that he should sit in the House of Commons as the representative of the University of Oxford. As a great economist and financial reformer, he was quite in place as member for Lancashire. But one cannot help feeling a sense of bathos on hearing of him as member for Greenwich. Greenwich, as most of our readers who have visited London are aware, is a suburban district on the Thames, adjoining the metropolis. It is chiefly famed for a meridian, in connection with which there is an observatory. There is a largely-endowed hospital, which furnishes pittances to one-armed and one-legged sailors and lucrative sinecures to a number of lucky civilians with their full complement of limbs. There are two or three large hotels where the upper-ten thousand consume miraculous draughts of fishes during the Summer, and innumerable humble places of entertainment where pleasure-seekers of another class, bringing their own tea and shrimps, can obtain hot water on payment of a few pence. The number of "gin palaces" is inordinate, even for London, and the general aspect of the population is amphibious and alcoholic. The proportion of voters that have read Mr. GLADSTONE on HOMER, or can enter into his views with regard to the reduction of the national debt must be small indeed. It is a good feature in the English electoral system that no really valuable member of Parliament can be long excluded—there is always a port of refuge to be found for such a man. But we fancy Mr. GLADSTONE has been unlucky in the fate that has compelled him to accept the suffrages of the voters of Greenwich. Even the gravity of the House of Commons will scarcely be proof against the spectacle of the great statesman, orator, scholar, critic and tract-writer rising in his place to advocate the "interests" of the 'longshoremen, shrimp dealers, crimps and John Allens of Greenwich, or developing his views on the production and consumption of whitebait—those "ortolans of the deep." But on the other hand, the fact that he represents a meridian, distances from which are measured with mathematical accuracy, may inspire him with the thought that, even for a great and gifted statesman, there is a political meridian, extreme deviations from which are dangerous. Mr. GLADSTONE's chief cause of weakness as a statesman has been his miscalculation of political latitude and longitude; perhaps now that he is member for an observatory, he may remedy this great fault.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is not easy to imagine a more cowardly act of assassination than that by which POLLARD lost his life in Richmond a day or two since. Murder at the best is bad enough, and no mode of inflicting it can make it manly or respectable. But for a murderer to hide himself in a distant garret, out of sight and hearing of his victim,—and to barricade himself against chance of interruption or detection and thus shoot his foe from a safe distance, is an aggravation of assassination which makes all its hideousness tenfold more repulsive and disgusting. That a community of civilized beings can make a hero of *such* a murderer,—who combines all the most detestable traits of an assassin and a coward,—would not be believed if it had not just been done. POLLARD was a violent, reckless and unscrupulous editor, and brought his fate upon himself; but it is impossible not to brand as a villain of the blackest hue his cowardly murderer.

A Connecticut paper, in urging the appointment of a certain politician to GRANT's Cabinet, says that "certainly no man in the nation better deserves a place than he." But we fear that GRANT cannot make a place in his Cabinet for every man who "deserves a place," and therefore he may be compelled to make his appointments with regard to efficiency, popular strength, and such like considerations.

The absurd statement of the national debt and credit, which Mr. DELMAR, of the Bureau of Statistics, made out some time ago to help the Democratic Party, has been published throughout Europe, and has been used there as a means of damaging American credit and interests. Our Florence correspondent says that the exhibit has been widely published in Italy, and accepted by the ignorant as a correct representation. He adds that, though such foolish men as DELMAR hardly have the power of injuring the country, their efforts may be the

cause of national reproach. In view of these labors of Mr. DELMAR, he ought to have his salary raised, but then it happens that Congress has provided for the abolition of him and his Bureau at the close of the year.

The coal question is one that, at this season, comes home to the feelings and interests of the entire community. The sales on Wednesday show a considerable decrease in price from the prices that have ruled during the last month; and there is now no doubt that prices had been forced up in an illegitimate manner and to an unjustifiable point. We hope to see competition this Winter, of a kind, and to an extent, that will prevent speculators from obtaining control of the market.

Those who are at this time very anxious to know what will be the "policy" of President GRANT, may be assisted in their pursuit after knowledge by a perusal of the Chicago platform upon which he was nominated, and his letter of acceptance. "I indorse their resolutions," said GRANT in his letter, when referring to the platform; and he also expressed his belief that they were indorsed by "the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials." Now these resolutions uphold the reconstruction measures, and equal suffrage to all loyal men in the late rebel States; they denounce all forms of repudiation; they call for the strictest economy, and for the repression of corruption; they favor a policy of magnanimity toward the defeated South; they pledge protection to naturalized citizens; and they promise that faith shall be kept with the Union soldiers and their widows and orphans. These principles and measures are all of a *permanent* character; and whatever be the course of things hereafter, we have not the shadow of a doubt that their execution will be the basis of GRANT's administrative policy.

"Genevieve de Brabant," at the French Theatre; "La Grande Duchesse," in the morning, at Pike's, and "Barbe Bleue" in the evening, and a burlesque on "Orphee aux Enfers," at a "minstrels'" entertainment! These were among the principal *plots* in the theatrical *menu* for Thanksgiving Day. It may be described as comprising all the indelicacies of the season.

An extremist professes anxiety lest Gen. GRANT, now that he is elected President, should "turn conservative." There is no question of "turning" in the matter; Gen. GRANT is and always has been conservative by temperament, and moderate and deliberate in judgment—not conservative, indeed, in that exclusive and Pharisaic sense arrogated by those who, in the same breath, declare themselves the "red-hot" Democracy, but conservative as becomes any man occupying the responsible position to which Gen. GRANT has been called. JOHN NEAL somewhere tells us of a man who, being asked if he were "pious," answered "Yes—*but none to hurt*." We incline to believe that Gen. GRANT's conservatism is of this sort. Conservative he unquestionably is, but not in that way "to hurt," whereof—in Mr. BUCHANAN, for example—we have had some fatal Presidential illustrations.

The defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE in southwest Lancashire is attributed, we are told, to the local dislike entertained for the Irish residents. But if the worthy Lancashire Autochthones object so strongly to Irish immigration, was it the wisest course for them to reject the statesman who, aiming at ameliorating the condition of Ireland, is doing all that he can to keep the Irish population at home, and to do away with the necessity for their crossing St. George's Channel for a livelihood?

A new apparatus for heating railway cars has just been tried on the Michigan Southern Railroad. It consists of a series of pipes, passing along the sides and beneath the seats of the cars, connected with a cylindrical tank inclosing a coal-burning heater, and partly filled with water, which is gradually converted into heated vapor, which readily passes through the pipes, circulating through them, and returning to the tank, imparting heat to every part of the car in proportion to the temperature to which the vapor is raised. The apparatus is capable of holding enough coal and enough water to last twenty-four hours, and is said to require little or no attention during the trip. It is reported to have served its purpose admirably in the trial that has been made. There is no doubt that we require some other mode of heating railway cars than the dangerous coal stoves which last Winter, as in previous Winters, produced such terrible disasters and destruction of life. The Companies ought to see to this matter before the arrival of the very cold weather.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* has the following paragraph:

"The Congregational Church dispute culminated in a personal interview between Gen. HOWARD and Rev. Dr. BOYNTON in the street. The dialogue is reported thus: Gen. HOWARD—'I take this occasion to pronounce all that you have said of me an unmitigated falsehood.' Dr. BOYNTON—'Do you mean to call me a liar?' Gen. HOWARD—'I mean what I say, and I pronounce your statement an unmitigated falsehood.' Dr. BOYNTON—'Then you mean to call me a liar?' Gen. HOWARD—'Yes, Sir. I say that you have lied.' Dr. BOYNTON—'If, Sir, you had two arms I should thrash you for insulting me.' Gen. HOWARD—'Never mind my arm; try it and thrash me if you can.' At this point the reverend gentleman turned away."

We have hitherto enjoyed the belief that both Gen. HOWARD and Rev. Dr. BOYNTON were gentlemen, and were not only familiar with, but disposed to observe the decent courtesies of common life. But if this statement is true, we have been mistaken. One would suppose that men of their position and their reputation as *Christians*, could find some other method of settling their personal differences than by doing as street blackguards do, meeting in the street, exchanging vulgar epithets, and threatening, like a couple of muscular bullies, to "thrash" each other. The scene was very much like the one which provoked the fight in a Canal-street cellar the other night, between LARKIN and CAMPBELL, in which LARKIN called CAMPBELL a liar, and was "thrashed" to death for his bad manners. Congress is to meet so soon, and will have such pressing need of good prayers, that Chaplain BOYNTON ought to be subduing his temper, and getting himself into a proper frame of mind, though we are constrained to say that some of his prayers are about as much out of place, and in quite as bad taste, as his language to Gen. HOWARD.

The Chinese are beginning to take courage from the fact that they have sent a grand Embassy to the outside barbarians, and put on more decided airs of empire. A European vessel—Dutch, very likely—was fired upon the other day by some Celestial gunboats, because she went by without dipping her flag to the imperial dragon. Well, if the missile hit nobody, we are inclined to hold, with Queen VICTORIA, who spoke recently on that subject, though in a more general way, that it "is a step in the right direction."

Dr. FORDYCE BARKER has written in the New-York *Medical Journal* for November, an interesting paper on sea-sickness, which he says causes a greater aggregate of human suffering than any other disease, and which, nevertheless, the medical profession has done very little to relieve. He thinks, contrary to current impressions, that it is never beneficial, that it is often fatal, directly or indirectly, and that it may be greatly relieved and often prevented even if not wholly cured. He thinks it is caused by the sudden and recurring changes of the relations of the fluids to the solids of the body, and the nervous disturbances which result from these changes. The blood does not return to the brain, for example, with the same regularity while the body is subject to the motion of the sea as when it is stable, and the natural functions of the brain are therefore disturbed. Medicine, of course, cannot cure it,—and the maintenance of a horizontal position, which modifies the disturbance of function, is only an approximation to a cure. The Doctor makes sundry suggestions to persons who are going to sea as to the precautions proper to prevent seasickness. He says they should not go on board in a state of exhaustion or fatigue, that they should eat a hearty meal an hour or two before starting, that they go to bed before the vessel gets under weigh, and stay there for a day or two until the system gets used to the motion, and that lying down when attacked affords more relief than anything else. The subject certainly deserves more attention and investigation than physicians have hither given it.

A Training-School for Servants.

In an address of the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society upon "Industrial Schools," reported in our Saturday's issue, allusion was made to a project long contemplated by the Society—of a "Training School for Domestics." There can hardly be a question that among our poorer industrial classes, no one improvement is more needed than a school for just this purpose. Half of the annoyances of practical every-day life come from slovenly, ignorant work in our houses. We hear a great deal in the Press, and elsewhere, of grand political reforms, of legal abuses corrected, of international difficulties arranged, of questions at issue in finance which are to affect every citizen most vitally, yet, after all, there is one abuse, one "cause," one question, one needed reform, one social trouble, almost never spoken of in the Press or upon the platform, which affects the daily happiness of people more than almost all public questions, and that is, the way their households are carried on by their servants, and the improvements that might easily be made therein. Many men can endure a defeat in politics, or a stagnation in business, or a disappointment in speculations, with much more equanimity than meal after meal of soggy bread, blackened steak, and watery coffee. To the great majority of our citizens the Spanish revolution and English elections are really matters not nearly so important as well-made beds at night, healthy fare and neat houses.

Even our grand political position as citizens of the glorious Republic somewhat loses its charm if our wives and sisters spend most of their lives in teaching Irish boors and German peasants how to cook, wash, and sweep. The daily annoyances in this country from bad service, make housekeeping to many people unendurable, and are the cause of so many persons abandoning home life for that worst sort of existence, encamping in boarding-houses and hotels, or, as is increasingly common, for a residence in Europe.

The atrocious style of cooking prevalent is alone enough to create a national dyspepsia. Life is soured to many a person by the dishes he is obliged to sit down to. Or if Christian fare is secured, it is at the expense of the health and beauty of the mistress. Anything like skillful and well-trained "waiting" seems out of the question with the mass of the peasantry who make up our new servants. If they learn it, it is only after the lady of the house has first become a waitress herself. And in laundry work, who shall describe the sufferings of our ladies and gentlemen, the slimsy shirts, darkened collars and limp skirts, sheets sent up damp and iron-rusted, and fine linens utterly ruined. In neatness of housekeeping, our houses, it is true, are unsurpassed; but each admirable parlor, unsullied bedroom and shining kitchen, is an altar on which the health, leisure and care of the mistress are sacrificed. Our ladies of moderate means, (and they are the immense majority in every country,) have little time for culture or enjoyment, for their whole leisure is occupied in instructing the peasantry of Europe as to the first and most simple duties of housekeeping.

Now, the practical question is whether among our numerous educational societies and opportunities, we cannot have one agency or medium through which these evils can be corrected or mitigated. The Children's Aid Society has done an immense service in diminishing the evils of poverty and exposure to temptation, among the children of our lower emigrant class. Cannot the same educational and reformatory agency initiate a movement, which may be imitated all through the country, for training the raw peasant girls who are forming our servant class, in some of the first duties of housekeeping. "Training Schools for Servants" are well-known and have been very successful in Great Britain, but are much less needed there than here, as in Europe there is everywhere a professional class of servants, and the employment and skill are transmitted in families from generation to generation.

Here such a school might be attached to some lodging-house, boarding-house or hotel, so that the experiments in cookery need not be thrown away.

The immense advantages many a household reaped a few years ago from Prof. BLOT's lectures on cooking, show how much there is in "cooking as a science" to learn in this country. Perhaps nothing so ambitious could be hoped for in the proposed "training school," but there could at least be daily instruction given to the pupils in the most common, and, therefore, the most important branches of cookery; in, for instance, the art of roasting a joint well, in making bread, in cooking a chop, in preparing digestible pastry, in boiling potatoes, (a by no means well-understood art,) in serving vegetables nicely, and many other similar dishes. It is in these very necessary things that the common class of girls are so ignorant.

From neat, reasonable cookery, without grease and with ordinary condiments, the higher classes could ascend to finer and more difficult dishes, as German soups and sauces, French cooking of vegetables, bread and *farcis*, and British muffins and apple-tarts. Other classes could also be practised in laundry work, and taught the art of washing without tearing to pieces, and of thorough starching, and smooth, skillful ironing, without rusting. Here, too, finer branches could be added, which pay exceedingly well, such as crimping and doing up fine linens and laces. But the ordinary plain washing could be done for customers from without, and families would soon be glad to save the great labor of the household by adopting the English custom and always getting their laundry work done outside at such a school. Others again would be instructed in making beds properly, in sweeping, dusting and keeping a room nicely and tastefully; and still others in quick, attentive waiting at table, in washing china and scrubbing.

All will admit that a "training school," such as we have indicated, would be invaluable to the public, and would probably soon start others throughout the country, but the question would arise, "Will the peasants and young girls from Europe attend such a school when they can find a training school in every family, and get their food and $12 a month in addition to their instruction?" There will be the rub. But it must be remembered that at certain times of the year, there is a glut of female labor in the large cities. Competition is then more active. Numbers of ignorant and unskilled girls and women can then get no employment at all. They throng the "Girls' Lodging Houses" and missions, and suffer many hardships. Education and a certificate of such a school, at once give to such a chance in the competition at the intelligence offices. They are considered more valuable, and are quicker engaged. Many would be glad of the training in the school, for the sake of securing a place or obtaining higher wages. The recommendations of such an institution would gradually become of much value, and persons seeking situations, and mistresses wanting domestics, would naturally seek it out. Many, too, would be trained in it who are below the class of house-servants—destitute and ignorant young girls, such as wander about our streets by the hundreds; and such would be trained up to be neat housekeepers and wives for workingmen.

We trust that means may be supplied to this benevolent association, to try such a reasonable experiment of philanthropy.

The Erie Railroad and the Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Judge HENRY E. DAVIES has been appointed by Judge SUTHERLAND Receiver of the Erie Railroad, and shows a purpose to make the office something more than a sinecure, although even for *that* he would have a recent precedent for expecting a "testimonial" of $150,000 out of the Company's funds.

But he seems inclined to do the duty of a Receiver, as well as to enjoy its honors and its profits.

Permit me to suggest to him to inquire, as promptly as possible, *how many names were on the pay-roll of the Erie Railroad Company on the day of the late election?*

When that has been accurately ascertained, the Union League Club Committee can take the matter up and inquire *how many of them voted*, and how many fraudulent naturalization papers were sent over the road, during the few preceding days, *for their use*. I have no idea that all these facts can ever be reached unless the case can be taken into a Court of law, where witnesses can be compelled to testify. But something can be done by such an investigation as the Receiver and the Club Committee can set on foot. Yours, &c.,

A FOE TO SWINDLERS.

FINANCIAL.

How to Get Back to Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How to get back to specie payments is the great problem—a measure made more imperative than ever by the recent tricks played in Wall-street with our purely conventional article called money. While the greenbacks continue to be money there is no power of legislation which can prevent the recurrence of such lock-ups and subsequent lettings out of the circulation as have been experienced within the last fortnight. No end of nostrums may be proposed to give flexibility to this arbitrary machinery, but they will not work, and nothing but the restoration of real money to its proper place in the exchanges, and as a measurer of values, can cure the disease.

It is a hard matter, at best, to get down from the high altitudes to which our balloon has carried us; but, like the Banting process for reducing superfluous flesh, it has got to be done by spare living, the disuse of stimulants, and the practice of regular habits. Your proposal to retire the greenbacks, as well as the matured five-twenties, (for, of course, you cannot in good faith retire any bonds on which the option has not accrued,) would be a good one if there were any method of marketing your new bonds. I am glad to see you do not entertain the preposterous idea that we can put any bond on the market at present at a lower interest than five per cent. Can we do it at that rate, in the way you propose? First, at home: while ten-forty bonds, which are in all respects equal to the security you propose to create, are above par, it would be an object to buy the new issue at par, and it would continue to be so as long as the premium was maintained, but no longer. In face of an exhaustless supply, how long will any five per cents be above par? Remember that the more you reduce the value of greenbacks, the lower will be the premium on gold, as it has got to fall to par by the time we resume specie payments, if we expect to be able to maintain them after resumption. Every dollar of legal tenders withdrawn, therefore, makes it less and less an object to invest in a five per cent. bond. With gold at 133, five per cent. means six and two-thirds per cent. in currency; with gold at par, it means five per cent., and no more. Ten-forties are now 105; less three months' accrued interest, their net value is about 103.40; here there is a margin of only three and a half per cent. to be destroyed before your funding process stops.

So far, therefore, as it is a measure of contraction, I fear your scheme would not work. But you see I have reversed the order in which you propose to accomplish both funding and contraction. I say that the order must be first contraction and then funding. You begin in Europe; I begin at home, and I do so because I fail to see how you are to get your new five per cent. bonds taken at 90, either in London or on the Continent. The present London price for ten-forties is 72, and for five-twenties 74¼. What possible inducement is there, therefore, to take a new five per cent. bond at 90? It is not a question of the rate at which the United States ought to be able to borrow money in Europe, but of the price at which our existing bonds are sold there. So long as these are in the market in unfailing quantities, at lower prices, nobody will be foolish enough to give more. No doubt our credit ought to enable us to borrow in Europe at less than five per cent.; but until we are prepared to take up our matured paper, which bears six per cent., we can hardly expect to borrow for less. When we are prepared to say to the European holders of our securities, we are now ready to retire our bonds on which the option has matured, and will give you either gold or a new bond at five per cent., and we shall pay no interest on the old bonds after a certain date, there will not be the slightest difficulty in getting the bonds exchanged. But till that time comes, we are in the hands of the present bondholders. If European capitalists believed that we were in a position to pay off or otherwise retire the matured bonds, they would very quickly take up a new loan; for nothing so good as a United States loan at five per cent. can be got in Europe below par; but they know we are not in that position, and they are not going to make us any gratuity to put us there. Business is business, and much as the Germans like America, they like money better, and their weakness in this regard is very human.

An excellent illustration, in a small way, is to be found in the negotiation last Winter by the State of Massachusetts of a loan of $3,000,000, in five per cent. sterling bonds. The negotiation was made on this side, under the influence of a sharp competition from American as well as English bankers. The loan was taken by the BARINGS at about 83¾, but at that very moment Massachusetts sterling fives were selling at 86 in London. This was the case of a small loan, of a State whose whole debt held in Europe did not exceed $10,000,000, all of which was strongly held, and under the influence of two or three rich houses in London and Amsterdam. It was just such a *bonne bouche* as would be snapped at in the present depressed state of the European money market. But the United States debt, six or seven hundred millions of which is already abroad, and twice as much on this side ready to be tempted thither by a higher price, is quite a different affair. Massachusetts fives, after the late negotiation, rose five per cent., and now stand at 91 to 93; but it is because the holders are rich and able to dictate the price, and no more of the article is to be had. Can the United States hope to place a new loan at a higher figure than her bonds are selling at, when Massachusetts had to accept a price below that of her very favorite securities at the moment of the negotiation?

The price of American bonds is influenced by causes which arise on both sides of the water; but wherever they arise, they are immediately felt to the remotest ends of the market, like the pulsations of the blood at the extremities. There is, undoubtedly, a tendency upward on both sides, especially in Europe, growing out of the prolonged and increasing stability of affairs in this country. The election of GRANT is understood to have killed repudiation, and to guarantee peace and uniformity of administration for at least four years to come. Bonds, consequently, have gone up at Frankfort, and American holders who sold out there at 78, cannot buy back to-day at less than 78¾. They counted upon a fall to be produced by realizations at the advance, but it has not come, and I doubt if it will come.

The process of contracting the legal-tender currency would naturally cause a decline in the price of bonds, because it will tend to bring the income to be derived from them below the average profits of business, which, in a healthy state of things, will be considerably above six per cent. But this tendency is counteracted by the increased confidence which a return to specie payments would inspire in the national credit; and if the return should not be too rapid, it may reasonably be expected that we shall get gold down, without sinking the price of bonds materially below par; that is, the gold price of bonds will rise with the fall of gold, until an equilibrium is reached. When we have got the country back to specie payments, we can then fund our debt at a lower rate of interest in Europe, for by that time our surplus revenue—all then in gold—will enable us to pay off such considerable portions of it every year as materially to advance the price of the rest. At first we shall do well if we can borrow at five per cent., looking for a lower rate of interest as the future installments of our optional debt mature. But can we fairly expect to borrow of our own people at less than five per cent. at any future day reasonably near? Consider the vast and untouched resources of this country, which assure a rate of profit much above the European rate for some generations yet to come. On the other hand, is it expedient to owe a much larger sum to Europe than we now owe? These are questions for future Congresses and Secretaries of the Treasury, but they are worth considering by much humbler people.

G. W.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 21, 1868.

The Conditions of Resumption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *World* and *Tribune* of this date assail the very judicious and well-timed editorial of the TIMES of yesterday on resumption of specie payments.

It is very apparent that these papers, while from some cause desiring specie payment, are wholly incapable of showing the way to specie payment—that is, to a specie payment which can be maintained in the face of all demands for specie.

The *Tribune's* ignorance of the principles of finance is as incorrigible as it is audacious and ludicrous. Its specific is "confidence," and the "will" to do it thus: "We shall resume whenever the people earnestly will it, as we might have resumed three years ago, with even less hardship than now."

Again this wise *Tribune* says: "In order to resume with a moral certainty of maintaining specie payments, we do not need more gold in or out of the Treasury; we have a superabundance already. We need only that the national credit shall be appreciated; that an American consol, untaxable and bearing a low rate of interest, shall command a premium."

Can anything possibly be more ridiculous than these twin remedies of the *Tribune*, worthy of notice only because they appear in the *Tribune*. When the *Tribune* and the *World* can satisfactorily answer the following questions, consistently with their theory of resumption, they may successfully contest the position of the TIMES, but not until then.

First—Can there be any other basis for a successful and permanent resumption of specie payments than an assured ability to meet all demands; at least all probable demands?

If this be the only basis for a genuine resumption, then how is the "earnest will of the people" to avail anything without it, and with it you may dispense with the "earnest will." What is the value of an "earnest will" in a bankrupt with any one who has not the ready means?

Second—How is the *Tribune* to make our consol at low interest bear a premium? Only creditor countries can keep above par consols at low rate of interest.

Third—In what way can the *Tribune* or the *World* give reasonable assurance that the foreigner will not continue to drain us of our gold? He draws it because he needs it, and will continue to draw it, whether our interest be high or low; this is transparent from the fact that, notwithstanding the immense amount he has already drawn from us, he finds continual occasion for more. If England or France or Germany make loans to foreign nations, purchase breadstuffs, cotton or other articles from countries requiring money payment, they do not contract their own currency to pay these loans or for these goods, but they draw on us—they take our gold.

During the forty years of specie peyments, from 1819 to 1860, this being a debtor country, was continually racked with convulsions caused by the foreigner draining our gold, so that ninety-five per cent. of business men failed. Now with nearly ten times the ability to drain us, the foreigner would, necessarily, cause a repetition of these disastrous convulsions by only drawing for his actual wants. But we have seen what a half dozen men can do with our currency. What might not be done by a foreign combination which could profit by a similar stroke? Who can describe the mischief which it could effect?

As to contraction, there are several elements to be considered. First, the aggregate currency of greenbacks, National Bank notes, business promissory notes and bills of exchange is not now greater than the aggregate of specie, bank bills and promissory notes and bills of exchange in 1860.

It is a fair subject for consideration, whether it is not better to have greenbacks than promissory notes for business purposes, for promissory notes are made to do nearly all the uses of greenbacks? Until Mr. MCCULLOCH commenced his contraction, nearly the entire business of the country was transacted for cash, and would have so continued but for the contraction. We have now promissory notes afloat, probably, to the extent of the contraction.

If Congress would appoint a committee to examine into this matter, the above statement would be found to approach nearly to the actual state of the facts. There is but one road to specie payments, and that is to place ourselves in a position to meet all specie demands.

That can be accomplished only by increase of our specie ability and a diminution of the foreign claim on our specie.

Let the *Tribune* and the *World* show the most feasible route to this goal, and they will have shown the only possible road to a genuine resumption.

There are now, probably, nearly a million of idle people, and would not contraction increase this number? Is there any other mode of bettering our condition than by augmenting production?

Will contraction and specie payments, in face of the foreign debt, induce capital to launch into enterprise? Will they augment production? Would they not certainly decrease production? If so, where are the *World* and *Tribune*?

Are their not a hundred debtors to one creditor? Would not contraction beggar a hundred for the profit of one?

Our currency now would certainly be at par if there were no foreign claim on our specie. Remove, then, this foreign claim, and resumption will be spontaneous. Until it be removed, no conceivable device can render resumption real, genuine, and stable.

COMMON SENSE.

Nov. 25, 1868.

Specie Resumption—The Effect on Prices.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Many persons have a fear of specie resumption because they entertain exaggerated ideas of the fall in prices that will result from it. If it be reached without a contraction of the present paper currency, the effect on prices would not be materially felt. Prices of imported goods would feel it first and most. Articles of domestic manufacture, when not in direct competition with the foreign manufacturer of the same article, would feel it last and least, because foreign goods are purchased with gold and the duties are paid with the same funds, while transactions in domestic manufactures are made in currency. At the close of the war gold declined from 190 to 125 without materially affecting prices, other than those of foreign imports. The price of labor did not decline other than those of foreign imports. The price of labor did not decline, but in some branches of trade it has been actually advanced. Real estate has also advanced rather than declined. This phenomenon is due in great part to the fact that with the decline in gold the purchasing power of the currency has been increased.

The whole volume of money, viz., the gold, silver, United States notes, fractional currency, Government certificates and bank-notes, is now at least $300,000,000 greater than in 1860; but let us state it at $250,000,000 of increase. If, by the judicious management of the national finances, we should be able to resume specie payments in two or three years, $150,000,000 of purchasing power would be added, and at least $150,000,000 more of gold and silver, which are now driven out of circulation, which would give at least $300,000,000 more purchasing power than we have now, or an increase in the next two or three years equal to what we have had in the last eight years. Specie resumption is, of course, not to be reached at a jump. It will come gradually by a restoration of confidence in the ability of the Government and the banks to pay in specie, and the index of its coming will be the general course of the price of gold. But we should not have to wait for the final consummation of specie resumption to secure its benefits in the increased volume of the currency. As gold declines, the depreciation of paper money will be gradually removed, and we shall be gradually getting back the $150,000,000, by which the purchasing power of the country is now diminished. When gold is down to 110, or thereabouts, silver will circulate at par, and several millions of that which the Canadians have been endeavoring to fight out of their Dominion for the past few years will flow to this country, and go into circulation. The increase in the whole volume of circulation would contribute to counteract to a considerable extent the effect on prices of a return to a specie basis.

For these reasons we consider the apprehensions with which the debtor class look upon specie resumption for the most part groundless. It will be desirable, of course, to give some degree of flexibility to the currency while the process of restoring specie payments is going on. To this end we have advocated the policy of making greenbacks converible into ten-forty bonds, and *vice versa*, within the limit of $400,000,000 fixed by the law of 1864. With this safety-valve, no stringency could occur which would bring the rate of interest above five per cent. in gold, because there would be an immediate conversion of bonds into currency to take advantage of this higher rate of interest. On the other hand, the tendency would constantly be to convert the greenbacks into bonds, because the average rate of interest on call loans is less than five per cent. in gold. We have little doubt that the operation of a law like this would, of its own force, work a restoration of specie payments. The greenbacks would then always be redeemable in something, and a bond drawing five per cent. interest, secured by the faith and the resources of the United States, ought not, for any considerable time, to be below par in any money market in the world, and will not be when the penumbra of threatened repudiation shall have disappeared.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Philharmonic.

The first full rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society takes place at the Academy of Music this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and the first concert of the season takes place to-morrow evening. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS will make her first appearance since her return from Europe, and will doubtless receive, what she certainly deserves, a warm welcome.

The attractions of the Philharmonic for this season, and the very low price at which they are offered, will doubtless secure a full and regular attendance. The Society deserves the warmest thanks of the public for its efforts to promote and gratify a taste for the highest order of music.

The Derby Athenæum.

The Derby Athenæum has changed its plan for the distribution of the works of art from semi-annual to monthly awards to its patrons. We are pleased to learn that the Athenæum is rapidly increasing in favor, and is becoming a favorite resort for the lovers of art and choice literature.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, is reported to be lying dangerously ill at his home in Edgefield. His disease is inflammation of the lungs.

A popular clergyman in an interior town of Massachusetts is thus described by a young lady, who is one of his enthusiastic admirers: "He is a perfect gentlemen; he parts his hair in the middle, talks horse, and plays billiards beautifully."

Gen. LONGSTREET, it is reported, will make Lynchburg, Va., his temporary home, and will probably remain there during the Winter.

A lady has recently given $3,000 a year for three years to Tuft's College, Mass., to be expended in laying out and beautifying the grounds surrounding the institution.

NEHEMIAH BALL, lately sentenced to the Massachusetts State Prison for forgery, is a graduate of Harvard College of the Class of 1856, though for serious offences his degree was held back till 1857. He was one of the best scholars in his class for the first half of his College course, but graduated without rank. Among his class mates was E. P. JEFFRIES, whom Gov. ANDREW pardoned out of the State Prison.

WALTER P. WARREN, of Troy, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp upon the staff of the Governor elect.

HENRY A. WISE, Ex-Governor of Virginia, and Ex-Confederate General, is writing his autobiography.

MARY F. WALLACE, of Muskegon, Mich., has sued the proprietors of the Chicago *Times* for libel. That paper, in noticing her husband's death, stated that on his return from three years' service in the army, he found an infant in his wife's arms, which fact drove him to a life of dissipation, ending in his death. The defence claims that what they printed was an impartial report of a judicial proceeding. The plaintiff denies this, setting forth that the report was based upon a Coroner's inquest, which is not a judicial proceeding, and the evidence taken before a Coroner is simply *ex parte*. The Court sustained this view of the case, and the trial is still progressing.

Sherman's March to the Sea—Lecture by Gen. Kilpatrick.

By invitation of the Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association, Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK gave a lecture last evening at the New-England Church, in Williamsburg, on "SHERMAN'S March to the Sea." A very large audience was present.

Gen. KILPATRICK commenced by reviewing the early events of the war. The first two years of the war were, he said, failures, not because McDOWELL and McCLELLAN were incapable, or our men less brave than afterward, but because a blow had not then been struck at slavery. Just so soon as slavery was abolished victory perched on our banners. The lecturer then spoke of the characters of GRANT and SHERMAN, who, he thought were both superior to NAPOLEON and equal to ALEXANDER. SHERMAN he considered the greatest strategist among our Generals, and one of the best tacticians and most persistent fighters. Gen. KILPATRICK then gave a graphic description of the battle of Chattanooga, soon after which SHERMAN determined on his great march to the sea. He had under his command 70,000 men, all in good health and in a high state of discipline. One day SHERMAN came into KILPATRICK's tent, and taking a map of Georgia on his knee, described the route he intended to take, his objective point being Milledgville. KILPATRICK scarcely believed him to be in earnest. The project seemed too vast and too difficult. SHERMAN unfolded his plans more in detail and then KILPATRICK began to believe in its feasibility. SHERMAN confessed that it was not, strictly speaking, a military movement, but was intended to show the South what war really was, and bring home to them the fact that an invading army was at their doors. SHERMAN anticipated trouble from JOHNSTON, whom he characterized as "a sly old fox and a good soldier." The march commenced, few if any of the men having the slightest idea where they they were going, but when the fact was made known to them they hailed the news with the wildest enthusiasm. The lecturer referred to the prison-pens of Milledgeville, and to the cruelty with which Union prisoners were treated, hundreds of them being starved to death. This, he said, was quite inexcusable, as hundreds of acres of corn and thousands of head of cattle were close at hand. In revenge for the cruelties practiced the Union army burned the town to the ground, and he thought they were right in so doing. The remainder of the lecture was confined to detailing anecdotes of the "bummers" and the "frying-pan brigade," the latter having the honor of riding down a troop of rebel cavalry, and the former of capturing a very important bridge while SHERMAN and his Generals were in consultation as to how the capture should be effected.

The lecture concluded with the arrival of the army on the coast, and a detail of Gen. SHERMAN's proceedings in South Carolina.

The lecturer was listened to with attention, and was frequently applauded.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONER'S CASES.—EDWARD WHITING, one of the patients in the Charity Hospital, died suddenly yesterday, from unknown causes. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest....JAMES THOMAS GALLAGHER, aged 6 months, who was terribly burned on Tuesday night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at No. 2 Dry Dock-street, in the hands of his mother, died yesterday from the injuries so received. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest. The mother is still in a critical condition.

MINOR ACCIDENTS.—JOHN STYLES had his head accidentally cut open with an axe in the hands of a fellow-workman while at work on the packet ship *Isaac Webb*, at the foot of Beekman-street. Taken home....MICHAEL MAHER, a newsboy, had his head severely injured yesterday by falling off car No. 59 of the Belt line. He was taken home to No. 33 Oak-street....A team of horses driven by JULIUS F. VAN MEERBAELE, of No. 54 Lafayette-place, ran away yesterday in Harlem-lane, near One Hundred and Twentieth-street, when the occupant escaped by leaping from his seat. The vehicle was subsequently dashed into the carriage of Dr. O'REILLY and demolished it, the Doctor being slightly injured....COR. CONNERS, aged 20, attempted to leap on the front platform of car No. 30, of the Second-avenue line, at Eleventh-street, when he fell under the wheels and had an arm crushed. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MINOR ITEMS.—At 3:15 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the first floor of the five-story tenement house, No. 355 Madison-street, in the apartments of HENRY STRICKERT, caused by kindling-wood taking fire near the stove. Damage, $55....HANNAH HOGAN died suddenly yesterday at No. 311 Ninth-avenue....CONSTANTINE DEAN was severely injured yesterday by being run over by a Broadway stage in Whitehall-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—On Wednesday evening the blacksmith-shop of A. D. KELLY, corner of Washington and Atlantic avenues, took fire. The flames were extinguished promptly, but broke out again and were again extinguished. A third time the establishment took fire, and damage to the extent of $300 was sustained. Suspicions were entertained that incendiarism was the cause of the fire, and Mr. KELLY was arrested, but was subsequently discharged, there being no evidence to justify his being held.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE IN HOBOKEN.—A fire, from an unknown cause, was discovered late on Wednesday night in CAMPBELL's kindling wood establishment, in Garden, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Hoboken. An alarm was given, but before the Fire Department could get fairly to work, the flames had communicated to the large blacksmith shop of GLAAB & ROADAL, adjoining, and were well under way. Finding their efforts would be unavailing in saving the two buildings, which were frame ones—the firemen turned their attention toward saving the surrounding property, in which they were entirely successful. There was a large quantity of wood in CAMPBELL's yard, which was saved from the devouring element. His loss amounts to about $2,000, upon which there was a partial insurance. Messrs. GLAAB & ROADAL estimate their loss at fully $4,000, upon which they were insured in the Jersey City Insurance Company for $2,600.

A Thorough Practical Test.

I have used several different kinds of Machines, and have now a Shuttle-stitch one in the house, which I have put by as worthless in comparison with yours. No machine was ever more thoroughly tested than this; and it has never been out of order one minute. I have done all kinds of work on it—heavy and light, thick and thin, and all in perfection. The Willcox & Gibbs cannot be excelled.—*Miss Preston, Manlius, N. Y.—Adv.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Ballou's F. Y. S. Ballou's F. Y. S.

Six good shirts for $12. Six good shirts for $12.
Six good shirts for $12. Six good shirts for $12.
LEONARD S. BALLOU, Inventor, 891 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets

Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

Do you want a timekeeper? If so, ask your watchmaker for a Borel and Courvoisier Nickel Watch; Prize Medal awarded at London, Paris and Swiss Expositions, for best performance. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., (up stairs,) only wholesale agents for the manufacturers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

The Dusty and Weary Traveler will find most excellent bath-rooms at the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Airy rooms, billiard halls, vertical railway, cafe, reading-room and a superior cuisine, render this a favorite house with travelers.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers.
ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

All Persons Who Use the Floral Tooth PASTE pronounce it the best article for preserving and whitening the teeth. Sold by druggists everywhere. J. C. RUSHTON, M'f'g Chemist, Broadway, cor. 25th-st.

All the Rage.—EXTRACT FRENCH LILAC for the handkerchief, to be had at
J. C. RUSHTON'S, Broadway, corner 25th-st.

MARRIED.

SIP—DECKER.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. C. Taylor, JACOB SIP to LIDA J., daughter of Abraham Decker, of Bergen City, N. J.

DIED.

BARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, ELIJAH C. BARKER, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 419 State-st., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRAID.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, EMMA LOUISA, wife of George Braid, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends and members of United States Lodge No. 207, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 242 East 21st-st.

HACKETT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, Miss ELLEN AMELIA HACKETT, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 20 State-st., on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HARDMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, ELIZABETH, wife of Aaron Hardman, in the 52d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 104 West 48th-st.

KELLOGG.—At Newington, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 23, 1868, Gen. MARTIN KELLOGG, in the 88th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Congregational Church, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

McINTOSH.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, VALENTINE W., infant son of James H. and the late Charlotte H. McIntosh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 Rivington-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

McDONALD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, JOHN McDONALD, Sr., in the 70th year of his age.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 189 East Broadway, on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock, to St. Teresa's Church, where a Solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, John, James and Andrew, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

San Francisco, Cal., papers will please copy.

RITCH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, SUSAN J. CLARK, wife of John W. Ritch, aged 39 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 118 East 45th-st.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, ELIZA CONGER, widow of Dr. S. Richard Smith, and daughter of J. W. Robinson, Esq., of Sing Sing.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Wainwright Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner of Waverley-place at 9½ o'clock Friday morning. The remains will be conveyed to Sing Sing for interment, Hudson River Railroad, at 11½ A. M., from 30th-st. depot.

WAITE.—In Yorkville, on Thursday, Nov. 26, 1868, Mrs. HELEN LOUISE WAITE, only daughter of Zenas and Eliza Newell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, from the Park Presbyterian Church, 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FRAUDULENT CONSPIRACY IN THE LATE ELECTION.

The Committee on Elections of the Union League Club give notice that persons wishing to communicate information or advice may address the Secretary of the Committee, at the Committee Rooms, No. 258 Broadway, and that contributions to the fund may be sent to MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1868.

WM. F. DODGE, HORACE GREELEY, MOSES H. GRINNELL, ISAAC SHERMAN, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, ISAAC H. BAILEY and JOHN H. WHITE, Committee.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to re-create where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust.

It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs.

Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FURS AND FUR ALTERATIONS AT 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at D'ANCONA'S, No. 82 6th-av., for ten years Superintendent with JOHN N. GENIN, who has retired from business.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
THE GORDIAN KNOT.
A NOVEL.
By SHIRLEY BROOKS,
Author of "Sooner or Later," "The Silver Cord," &c.
8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

"The story has all the good qualities of the writer, and exhibits a power of sketching character, and a happy style of humorous illustrations of every-day manners, which absorb the attention of the reader."—*Morning Chronicle.*

"Mr. Shirley Brooks is well known to the readers of periodical literature. Every one knows that he is a graceful, graphic, picturesque writer. This new tale is distinguished by all those qualities which have rendered him one of the most popular writers of the day."—*Morning Herald.*

"Shirley Brooks is certainly one of the most graceful writers of the period. A vein of playful humor pervades all his sketches, either of society or individual character."—*Illustrated London News.*

"Well drawn and well contrasted characters." * * * —*Round Table.*

II.
DALTON'S PHYSIOLOGY.
A TREATISE ON PHYSIOLOGY;
FOR SCHOOLS, FAMILIES AND COLLEGES.
By J. C. DALTON, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York.
12mo, Cloth or Half Leather, $1 50.

"This is an excellent manual. It is clearly written, and singularly free from technicality, without in any way being deficient in definiteness and accuracy. A better book for schools where a general yet comprehensive knowledge of the physiology of man is alone required could not well be desired. The work is freely illustrated by apt diagrams, and to each chapter is appended a series of questions."—*London Lancet, Oct. 17, 1868.*

"We have derived so much pleasure from the clear and compact manner in which the essential facts of physiology are set forth and rendered attractive to the general reader." * * * *—Medical Gazette.*

"A first-rate text-book."—*London Spectator.*

"Prof. Dalton writes a pure, good English, admirably adapted to the purpose of his treatise; his definitions are clear and understandable, and we can honestly say that the effect of the work, as a whole, is to impress the reader with the wonderful beneficence and beauty of idea displayed by the Creator in the construction of the human body."—*London Review.*

III.
BULWER'S NEW PLAY.
THE RIGHTFUL HEIR.
A DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS.
BY EDWARD BULWER, LORD LYTTON,
Author of "Richelieu," "The Lady of Lyons," "Not so Bad as we Seem," "Pelham," "The Caxtons," "What Will He Do With It?" &c., &c.
16mo, Paper, 15 cents.

"'The Rightful Heir' is worthy of the author's reputation. * * * * The action is clear and natural, the situations are striking and original, and the entire piece, in addition to freshness of conception and power of treatment, has a unity of idea and an artistic finish such as raise it far above the most ambitious of modern plays."—*Athenæum.*

"The structure of the piece, the structure of the verse, the incidents, the dialogue, have been one and all of them carefully reconceived and remodeled—have, in point of fact, with inimitable skill and admirable dexterity, been reëlaborated throughout. Touches of nature there are scattered lavishly through this minutely-prepared masterpiece."—*London Sun.*

"An excellent production—noble in thought, elevated and sustained in dialogue, and artistic in method and purpose."—*London Globe.*

"Except Voltaire and Goethe, no man of letters in modern times have shown more persistency and versatility in ambitious work than Lord Lytton; and no man has probably received more praise and pay."—*London Examiner.*

"The set speeches are beautiful and sonorous; they embody the Exquisite, the Refined, the Tender, in a series of the most graceful metaphors."—*London Review.*

IV.
SCHOOL LYRICS:
A COLLECTION OF SACRED HYMNS FOR DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES IN SCHOOLS.
BY S. M. CAPRON, A. M.,
Principal of Hartford (Conn.) High School.
32mo, Cloth, Flexible, 40 cents.

This little book is a convenient, compact and select manual of hymns for use in the school-room and the family circle. Great labor and care have been bestowed on it, particularly in the choice and arrangement of the hymns. Out of several thousands carefully examined, about 260 have been selected on account of their special fitness for devotional exercises in schools.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

A FIRST-CLASS SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, Religious Family Magazine, with Phrenology, Physiognomy, Physiology, Ethnology, Panychology; "Signs of Character, and How to Read Them;" Choice of Pursuits; Right Education and Training of Children, with best modes for Self-Improvement, given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. The volume for 1868 now complete; price, handsomely bound, $4. Subscriptions for the year 1869 received at $3, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR.

FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

UNION REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.—CHARLES P. SHAW, Esq., having declined the nomination of Counsel to the Corporation, the Convention will meet at headquarters, Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 7½ o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed best.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Chairman.

THOMAS G. BAKER, HENRY SHELL, } Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT, TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
FOR ALDERMAN,
JAMES INGRAM.

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN,
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.
SAMUEL T. LA PPAN.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114¾	115	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅞	111
Coupon, 81......	115⅝	115⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68..	111	111¼
5-20 Regis.. 1862.	107	107¼	10-40 Registered..	104	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅝	113⅞	10-40 Coupon......	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅝	108	Gold..........	135	135⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅞	108⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac...	99	99¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	110⅝	110⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st.. New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST.. NEW-YORK.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

PROPOSALS FOR

$75,000

CITY CEMETERY STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "City Cemetery Stock," authorized by chap. 177, laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 20, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the purchase of a plot of ground by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, within the boundaries of this State, suitable for a public cemetery or burial ground additional to the plots now used by them for such purpose.

The stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Cemetery Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 23, 1868.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c.. &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall-st.

Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia Bank Notes.

By J. M. WEITH & CO.,

No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana past-due coupons; also, South Carolina and Louisiana bonds, by

J. M. WEITH & CO.,

No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1868, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 21 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

OFFICE OF SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. CO., SYRACUSE, Nov. 24, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1, 1868, on the second mortgage bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company will be paid at maturity, at the Continental National Bank, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTAGE BONDS.

Eight per cent Interest in Coin,

INDORSED BY THE

STATE OF ALABAMA,

PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable in March and September, in New-York.

Issue restricted by law to $16,000 per mile on completed and equipped road, which is less than half its cost.

The State of Alabama, we are assured, paid all through the late war the interest on her debt in coin, and at a great expense.

We have had the questions of law relating to the security of investors in these bonds carefully examined by competent counsel, and we recommend them as a most desirable security to parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

PRICE 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

For sale by

G. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING VALLEY

Railroad Company

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN (7) PER CENT.

SINKING FUND BONDS.

April and October Coupons Payable in New-York City.

THE COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED amount of above bonds at the low rate of EIGHTY (80) PER CENT. and accrued interest. THE SECURITY IS FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS. The road is about seventy-five (75) miles in length, connecting the railroads centering at Columbus, Ohio, with the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Athens, Ohio, making a NEW and the SHORTEST LINE from the cities of Columbus, Toledo, Dayton Indianapolis, Chicago, and all points West to Baltimore and Washington City. The local business of the road will be very large; it passes through the celebrated HOCKING COAL FIELD, and large iron and manufacturing districts.

A large local subscription has been made, enough to GRADE, TIE AND BRIDGE the road, and the proceeds from the bonds now offered will be used solely for iron and rolling stock.

Applications for Bonds may be made at the Banking House of P. HAYDEN, No. 24 Nassau-st., and Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, where reports, maps, &c., may be seen.

P. HAYDEN, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 14 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS.

150 BONDS of the above road will be sold at 87, giving the interest from Aug. 1 to the buyer. These bonds are offered to the public over any other in market because:

1. The net earnings of half of the line now running are about 40 per cent. beyond all the interest on the bonds.
2. The property cost in cash three times the amount of bonds upon it.
3. The Company owes no floating debt whatever. The materials are all of the best kind, and all paid for in cash; stone piers to bridges, and some bridges of iron; 91 miles now running.
4. The net earnings, after opening the extension, are estimated to be four times the interest the first year.
5. The business at present is all local, and cannot be interfered with.
6. The Directors hold three-quarters of the stock for permanent investment.
7. The President on the locality conducts the business of the road, and supervises the extension.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

No. 43 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE WALL-KILL LEAD CO. recommend to all shareholders their immediate consideration of a plan, (presented by prominent shareholders and on file in the office of the Company, No. 70 Broadway,) which will obviate the necessity of their making cash advances, and which, if adopted by all before the 5th December, will prevent the sale of their property by Sheriff, and place it in working condition. By order.

SAML. M. POND, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by

SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers,

No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.—Holders of these bonds are hereby notified that the coupons falling due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Acting Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also, a large variety of other securities paying good dividends at low rates for investments. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12½ o'clock.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months and one per cent. for three months will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 2, 1868.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent. free from tax, payable to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of, can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, under the direction of Simon de Visser, Receiver, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY, NORTHEAST CORNER WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 1,260, 1,262 and 1,264 Broadway, valuable plot of ground, being 63 feet 8 inches on Broadway, and 90 feet 9 inches on 32d-st., with the three-story brick building thereon.

WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 51, 51½, 53 and 55, adjoining the above on the rear, 50x98 feet 9 inches, with the two three-story brick buildings thereon.

EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NEW-ST.—Nos. 65 and 67 Exchange-place, through to Nos. 22 and 24 New-st., with the valuable four-story brick buildings thereon.

BROAD-ST., No. 24—The unexpired term of 15 years and 6 months from Nov. 1, 1868.

WALL-ST., No. 82—Valuable five-story stone front building and lot of ground, north side, near Pearl-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Receiver, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 1,270 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., TO CLOSE A COPARTNERSHIP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY—The valuable lot with the three-story brick building No. 1,270 Broadway, east side, between 32d and 33d sts., lot 27 feet ¼ inch front, 17 feet rear by 87 feet in depth south side, and 93 feet 8 inches north side.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 82 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A general assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, black walnut suites in damask and haircloth; valuable rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves; carved centre-table, oil paintings and engravings, damask window curtains, lace do, black walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, mattresses, &c.; china, glass and kitchen ware. Particulars in catalogue.

G. QUACKENBUSH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BUILDING LOTS.

AT RIDGEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1868, at 1 o'clock, on the ground at Ridgewood, N. J., a number of very choice villa sites, adjoining lands of William Libbey and J. J. Zabriskie, Esq., and about ten minutes' walk from either Ridgewood or Hohokus stations, one hour's ride from Jersey City by Erie Railway. A special train will be provided on day of sale, leaving Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M. For free passes, maps and particulars, apply to Quackenbush & Paulison, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION, BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.—Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7 o'clock, a large collection of books, comprising a choice assortment of general literature, English and American editions. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

By order of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the national armory, Springfield, Mass., MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz.:

Small arms, various models,	Machinery,
Horse equipments,	Scrap steel,
Parts of artillery bits,	Old grindstones,
Accoutrements,	Gun stocks, various stages,
Parts of arms, various models,	Old vises,
Old tools,	Lot win ow-frames,
Borax,	Sash and blinds,
Old rope,	One mowing machine,
Scrap iron, "wrought and cast,"	Horse carts,
	Tallow,
	One old shed, &c.

Catalogues giving quantity, &c., have already been furnished. Parties who have not received them will be supplied by applying to the commanding officer.

J. R. McGINNESS,

Brevet Major Commanding.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,	1 boring machine,
Artillery implements and equipments,	1 vertical drill,
	1 hand force-pump,
Muskets, rifles and swords,	Blacksmiths', carpenters'
Infantry equipments,	and finishers' tools,
Spare parts of small arms,	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

C. P. KINGSBURY,

Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above-entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished by the numbers 1 (one,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and map of four lots of ground situated in the First Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Harman Hendricks, deceased, surveyed January, 1846, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor. Said lot, number 1, (one,) is bounded and contains as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of New-st., forty-six feet seven inches, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. and the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along land of —— Schermerhorn, twenty-four feet nine inches, to lot No. 3 on said map; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot No. 3 eight feet nine inches; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot No. 3 thirty-three feet to lands belonging to —— Adee; thence northeasterly along said lands of —— Adee twenty feet eight inches; thence westerly sixty feet ten inches to the easterly side of New-st., and thence southerly along New-st. thirty feet two inches to the point or place of beginning; being known by the street numbers 22 and 24 New-st.; said lots number 3, (three,) and 4, (four,) taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Exchange-place twenty-three feet three inches east of the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. with the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Exchange-place forty-eight feet nine inches, to land now or late of the estate of Nathaniel Prime; thence northerly along said land of Prime twenty feet six inches; thence westerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet eight inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land ten feet four inches; thence easterly along said Prime's land four feet four inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet three inches to the southerly line of lands of —— Adee; thence westerly along said —— Adee's lands three feet eight inches; thence northerly along the westerly side of Adee's land six feet three inches to the southerly line of lot No. 1 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot No. 1 thirty-three feet; thence southerly along the line of lot No. 1 and the easterly line of land of —— Schermerhorn thirty-two feet five inches; thence easterly one foot, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Schermerhorn's land and lot No. 2 on said map, thirty-two feet seven inches to the northerly side of Exchange-place and the point or place of beginning; Being known by the street numbers 65 and 67 Exchange-place; be the several dimensions and distances more or less.

And also, at the same time and place, I shall sell in manner aforesaid, the unexpired term of fifteen years and six months, from Nov. 1, 1868, of a certain lease of all that certain store and warehouse situate on the westerly side of Broad-st., between Exchange-place and Wall-st., in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and now known and distinguished by the street number 24 Broad-st., aforesaid, said lease having been made by George T. Adee to Ezra R. Goodridge and Franklin F. Randolph and Francis Goodridge, composing the firm of Ezra R. Goodridge & Co., bearing date Dec. 26, 1863, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the City of New-York in Liber 890 of Cons., page 399, Feb. 10, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain message or building and lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Wall-street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and which in the deed therefor from Esther Minturn, widow of Jonas Minturn, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York, bearing date the 16th day of August, in the year 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, at page 445, are described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Wall-street at the most westerly corner of said lot, and running thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line (the same being the centre of the party wall between the two storehouses) of the lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Harman Hendricks, deceased, fifty-five feet and two inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot, ten feet; thence northeasterly along the same sixteen feet and six inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot three feet and six inches; thence southwesterly along a lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of John Gardner, deceased, eight feet; thence southeasterly along the same lot six feet and four inches to the corner of an alley or passage way hereinafter mentioned; thence southwesterly along the said alley sixty-two feet to Wall-st. aforesaid, and thence northwesterly along Wall-street nineteen feet six and one half inches to the place of beginning, with the right or privilege of an alley or gangway about three feet in width between the said storehouse and lot of ground hereby conveyed and the Tontine Coffee House, as by reference to a map or plan of the said lot and alley, by way of illustration colored green, and annexed to a certain deed executed by Moses L. Moses, executor of Isaac Moses and Reuna Moses to Thomas Franklin and Jonas Minturn, bearing date the 4th day of November, 1818, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 133 of Conveyances, page 117, will fully appear, excepting and reserving, however, to the aforesaid Seaman's Bank for Savings, their successors and assigns forever from the said premises, as above described, the yard of and belonging to the said premises, except a strip thereof on the southeasterly side thereof, which is ten feet and nine inches in length on each side, and six feet in width throughout, be the same more or less, and except also the right of way to the said strip across that portion of the said yard, which is hereby reserved from the back door of said building to the said strip, and which said strip and right of way are included in and form part and parcel of the grant and conveyance hereby made, and further excepting and reserving to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever the use of the sewer and the right to connect therewith, leading through or across the said strip to the sewer, which passes under and along the alley on the southeasterly side of the said premises, and which latter sewer leads into the main sewer running through Wall-street, and otherwise reserving and excepting to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever, at their option, the right to carry a pipe through or across the said strip connecting with the said sewers in the alley, and thereby with the main sewer in Wall-street and the right to the use of the said sewers in the said alley and in Wall-street, the said party wall having been discontinued on the erection of a new building on the lot adjoining the said premises hereby conveyed on the westerly side thereof by the said Seaman's Bank, who erected an independent wall thereto, so as to enlarge the width of the premises hereby conveyed, to the extent of the half of the said party-wall, that is to say, six inches, be the same more or less, attending to the easterly side of the said independent wall being same premises conveyed by Helen Hall and Willis Hall to said Edwards Hall, by deed dated May 16, 1861, and recorded in Register's Office, City and County of New-York, in Liber 844 of Cons., p. 562, on Feb. 17, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

We respectfully announce, that by order of Mr. E. W. BURR, Receiver and Trustee for the creditors of John A. Reed, we shall sell at auction, without reserve, commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and continuing until all is sold, the very large and valuable stock of superb, artistic and

SOLID GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY,

DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,

and other precious stones, now on exhibition at the store,

No. 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, New-York.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest EMERALD and SAPPHIRE ever imported; also the finest first-class DIAMONDS of old and new mines; RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner; jewelry of all descriptions of the latest and most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EAR-RINGS and SETS of new designs; also a specialty of SOLITAIRE RINGS and EAR-RINGS of the finest water and cut; also ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish. LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.

Also, a number of FINE CABINET PAINTINGS and MOSAICS, GEMS by eminent masters. The GOODWILL AND LEASE OF THE PREMISES, with the VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS AND FIXTURES, viz.: SAFES by HERRING, AXMINSTER CARPETS, elegant carved and inlaid CASES and FURNITURE by HERTER, will be sold on last day of sale.

We assure the public that never before has so valuable a STOCK OF ARTISTIC WORK been offered at auction in this country.

Very respectfully,

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

The goods are now on exhibition as above until further notice.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., on the evenings of

FRIDAY, 27th, and SATURDAY, 28th November,

At 7½ o'clock each evening,

CHOICE COLLECTION OF MODERN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PICTURES.

The collection to be sold on Friday evening will consist of the works of, viz.:

Wertmuller,	Hamilton,	Veron,
L. R. Mignot,	Starkenburg,	Leickert,
Feuchsel,	Couturier,	Hertzog,
F. Borman,	Moormans,	Warren,
Gilbert,	W. Homer,	Coleman,
Brevoort,	Baird,	W. S. Young,
Blakelock,	De Braekleer,	Mario,
C. P. Cranch,	G. H. McCord,	A. F. Tait,
W. M. Brown,	Beaulieu,	and others.
G. B. Butler,	A. W. Warren,	
Jules Rosier,	Von Sebon,	

On SATURDAY EVENING, 28th November, the entire collection of our favorite artist,

Mr. C. P. REAM,

embracing his usual variety of Cabinet Pictures, richly framed, of Fruits, Flowers, &c. All of which will be on exhibition on and from Tuesday, 24th, till time of sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—A large amount of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

- 19 iron-brass guns, various calibres.
- 1,419,000 pounds of shot, shell, &c.
- 8,411 muskets, carbines, rifles, &c., various models.
- 90,000 pounds of gunpowder.
- 31,775 lots of infantry accoutrements.
- 4,745 lots of cavalry accoutrements.
- 427 saddles.
- 715 curb bridles.
- 404 watering bridles.
- 402 halters.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. Crispin, U. S. A. Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

S. V. BERRIET,

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Commanding.

FRANKFORT ARSENAL, BRIDESBURG, Penn., Nov. 14, 1868.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.—Will be sold at public auction at United States Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1868, at noon, a lot of condemned clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

434 Pairs uniform trowsers,	149 Uniform coats,
447 Bedsacks,	245 Mess-pans,
54 Flannel sack coat, unlined,	12 Common tents,
3 Wall tents,	7 Hospital tents.

ALSO,

Knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, forage caps, letters, numbers, bugles, brass cannon, ax slings, great coat straps, metallic scales, blankets, &c., &c.

Terms cash in Government Funds; 10 per cent, down at time of sale.

Purchases to be removed within three days from date of sale.

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M WETMORE Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oc16-law...

AUCTION SALES.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE & STRATTON.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 25, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, on Pier No. 43 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., Government property as follows, viz.:

Sixty-five (65) reams flat letter paper, good.

Four hundred (400) iron bedsteads, hospital pattern, good.

One (1) large and valuable telescope.

Three (3) horses.

Also a quantity of old stoves, boilers, &c.

Conditions same as heretofore advertised for sales by this Department.

RUFUS INGALLS,

Bvt. Major-Gen. and Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, within the store:

800 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree made at a stated term of said Court held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain piece or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, particularly described as follows, viz.; beginning at the northeasterly corner of Broadway, as recently widened and straightened, and Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly in front along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-three feet nine inches to the northerly boundary line of to what was formerly the Allen or Shdell property, so called; thence running easterly along the northerly boundary of the said Shdell or Allen property, seventy-three feet six inches, to a point which on a line drawn at right angles with Third-second-street, is distant seventy-five feet three inches from the northerly side of Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-second-street, twenty-three feet six inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; thence running easterly along the said centre of the block fifty feet to the westerly line of land now, or late of one Daniel Schoonmaker, and thence running southerly at right angles with Thirty-second-street, and along the said westerly line of land now or late of Schoonmaker, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence westerly in front along Thirty-second-street, ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being subject also to the party wall agreement heretofore made with said Schoonmaker.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR SLEIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edgar Sleight, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1868.

n27-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. J. HARCOURT BAGOT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by J. J. Harcourt Bagot, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1868.

n20-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FLETCHER PLACE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Fletcher Place, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1868.

n13-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED FLOSTROY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alfred Flostroy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of November, 1868.

n13-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG, JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of the creditors of each of said bankrupts, will be held on the 17th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, for the purpose named in the 28th section of the act of Congress entitled: "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March, 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, 17th November, 1868.

BENJAMIN Y. PIPPEY, WILLIAM S. WILSON, JOHN BYERS, } Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. TALMAGE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Talmage, of Bound Brook, Somerset County, State of New-Jersey, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1868.

ROBERT M. MASTERTON, Assignee.

n13-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES FREEL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James Freel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 5th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,

n12-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES M. BADGER, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of November A. D. 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James M. Badger, of the County of Kings, who was, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

JOSEPH FORNACHON, Assignee,

n23-law3wF* No. 63 Nassau-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS L. McELRATH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 9th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d October, 1868.

n13-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,819.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. C. ANDERSON, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James W. C. Anderson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

n13-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SIMEON LOSEE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simeon Losee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Nov. 18, 1868.

HENRY TRAPHAGEN, Assignee,

No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

W. MUIRHEID, Attorney for Bankrupt.

n20-law3wF*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CERTIFICATE FOR one hundred shares Erie Railway Company stock, No. 74,620, dated 16th October, 1868, in the name of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. The public are cautioned against receiving the same.

HOWES & MACY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, tells name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness. Medicines for all diseases, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving with trap blocks 39th-st., from 1st to 2d avs.

2d. For building sewers in 1st-av. from 120th-st. to and through 121st-st. to and near 2d-av.

3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 45th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

4th. For laying crosswalks from the N. E. corner of Cottage-place and West Houston-st.. in a line directly opposite to West Houston-st.

5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 77th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

6th. For building sewers in 83d and 84th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.

7th. For building sewers in Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts., in Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts., in Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and in Church-st., between Lispenard and Walker sts.

8th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks on north side of Morton-st. from Washington to West-st., and on south side of Morton-st., from Bleecker to Bedford-st.

9th. For laying crosswalks from the N. E. to the S. E. and from the N. W. to the S. W. corners of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.

10th. For relaying and making full width crosswalks across West-st. from the north side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 20.

11th. For building sewers in 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between the 4th and 5th avs.

12th. For building a sewer in 3d-av. from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.

13th. For building sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts., and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs.

14th. For building sewers in 1st-av., from 125th-st. to and through 124th st. to 3d-av., and in 125th st. between 3d and 4th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of 39th-st., from 1st to 2d avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

2d. Both sides of 121st-st., from Avenue A to 2d-av.; also both sides of 1st-av.. from 120th to 122d-st.

3d. Both sides of 45th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.

4th. The easterly side of Hancock-st., from West Houston to a point half way to Bleecker-st.; also both sides of West Houston-st. from Congress and Hancock sts, to a point half way to Macdougal-st.

5th. Both sides of 77th-st., from 4th to Madison-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

6th. Both sides of 83d-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; also both sides of 84th-st., from 4th to 5th-av. and the easterly side of Madison-av.. from 84th to 85th-st.

7th. Both sides of Washington-st. between Jane and Horatio sts.; also both sides of Waverley-place from Christopher to West 10th-st.; also both sides of Watts-st., from Sullivan to Varick-st.; also both sides of Church-st., from Walker to Lispenard-st.

8th. North side of Morton-st., from Washington to West-st.; also, south side of Morton-st., from Bleecker to Bedford-st.

9th. Both sides of West 10th-st. and both sides of Waverley-place to a point distant half the block in either direction from the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.

10th. The north side of Dey-st. and the east side of West-st., from the northeast corner of Dey and West sts. to a point distant half the block therefrom.

11th. Both sides of 85th-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; also, both sides of 86th and 87th sts., from 4th to 5th-av.

12th. Both sides of 88th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.; also, both sides of 3d-av., from 86th to 87th-st.; also, the east side of 4th-av., from 88th to 89th-st.

13th. Both sides of 2d-av., from 120th to 123d-st.; also, both sides of 119th and 121 stst., from 2d to 4th-av.; also, the east side of 4th-av., between 118th and 119th sts. and 120th and 121st sts.

14th. Both sides of 1st-av., from 124th to 125th-st.; also, both sides of 124th-st., from 1st to 3d-av.; also, both sides of 125th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.; also, the east side of 4th-av., from 124th to 126th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Nov. 17, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.

2d. For flagging sidewalks in Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

3d. For flagging sidewalks, north side of Rector-street, from Washington to West-street.

4th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-second-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue.

5th. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fifth-street, north side, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.

6th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

7th. For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, from the Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to 75 feet.

8th. For building sewers in Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.

2d. Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

3d. The north side of Rector-street, between Washington and West.

4th. Both sides of Sixty-second-street from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

5th. The north side of Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.

6th. Both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on said streets.

7th. Both sides of Seventieth-street from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, all the lots on all the blocks lying between Seventieth and Eighty-second streets and Eighth and Eleventh avenues; also, the west side of Eleventh-avenue, from Seventieth to Seventy-seventh-street; also, Central Park.

8th. Both sides of Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 24, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 373 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1868.

JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE, HENRY C. PLACE, } Executors.

n13-law6mF*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 204 West Houston-st., within six months from date.

ALFRED BUSSELL, SAML. D. BUSSELL, } Executors.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-law6mF

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 331 East 12th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do all kinds of English and French cooking; meats, game, pastry, creams; excellent baker; bone and lard; has four years' best City reference; City or country. Apply at 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress; will be found willing and obliging in whatever is required; can give good City reference. Call at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the baker's.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of French, English and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, &c.; young girls and those lately landed.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references; wages $12; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID and waitress, a situation; or, would do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; has the best of City references; wages $10. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or assist in washing or ironing; best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 53 East 33d-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can make good breakfast cakes; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 93 7th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 East 47th-st., third floor back.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a first-class family, or would do cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; City or country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 248 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash, iron, or to do housework; good City reference given. Apply at No. 1,309 Broadway, near 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 340 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 11 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT SERVANTS, situations in one family in the City or country; one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style, baking, pastry; wages $12; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular chambermaid; takes charge of the silver and dining room in style; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who understands making and altering ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork and the care of children; best City reference given. Call at No. 207 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; good City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 358 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few families' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; understands all kinds of French fluting and polishing and laces; will go to any part of the City for them. Call at No. 687 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., top floor, back room. Mrs. THOMPSON.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE married woman and her daughter; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do up-stairs work, or take care of children; have the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; no objection to assist with the washing; is a good cook, bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 291 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as cook in a small family; understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 339 1st-av., near 20th-st., in the liquor store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in a small, private family; can be well recommended. Call or address C. H., No. 402 West 13th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, pastries and breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; best City reference given. Call at No. 432 East 11th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer or laundress; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 401 West 28th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT American girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and to assist with the washing; understands her business and has good references. Call at No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; would assist in chamberwork or do sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in the washing; the best of reference given. Call or address No. 409 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND RESPONSIBLE colored woman, the washing of two or three persons. Call at No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as good cook and to assist in the washing, or cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; has seven years' reference from one place. Call at 438 8th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will do general housework or as a competent laundress, for City or country. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small private family to do general housework; good references. Call for two days at No. 122 Mott-st., in the rear, third floor, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 221 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING GIRL, A situation as general houseworker; is a good washer and ironer, and a plain cook; City references; wages $10. Call at 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CONSCIENTIOUS woman, as housekeeper, or to attend upon an invalid lady; can give 15 years' reference. Address, for two days, S. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young woman; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 38 Downing-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in the washing. Address at her present situation, No. 21 West 34th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress; City reference. Call at No. 242 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 416 East 23d-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO GO INTO SOME families to do plain sewing and make up hats in every style, or take sewing to her house, at a very moderate price. Call or address SEWING ADVERTISEMENT, No. 134 West 19th-st., top floor.

ATTENTION!—CITY AND COUNTRY ladies furnished with well recommended servants at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

NOTICE.—FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS, male and female, to fill every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMM'S office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, a situation as coachman or groom; thoroughly capable in every respect; can make old harness like new; is a good judge of horses; can milk, and make himself generally useful. Address GROOM, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can come well recommended; no objection to travel; has been three years South. Address P. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman; also can attend to a small garden and will make himself generally useful; good references. Address J. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH,) A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; is sober, very willing and obliging; best City reference. Address W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife; the man as coachman and groom; the wife as good family cook; no incumbrances; good references. Address JAMES, Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is thoroughly competent in every respect; will be found sober, willing and obliging; good City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, honest and industrious man, and the best of milkers of cows; either City or country; the best of reference can be given. Address M. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; understands it in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address W. R., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, who is a reliable and industrious man. Call or address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, No. 13 East 24th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS WHO UNDERSTANDS French and music, to reside in a family on the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City. Address with terms, R. W. T., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

MUSIC COPYIST WANTED—TO COPY music for a choir as required, legibly; one who can transpose. Address, in applicant's handwriting, giving residence, &c., M. H. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO IS A GOOD dressmaker and hair-dresser. Apply at No. 32 Union-square, (east,) before 12 o'clock M.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, A capable German or English girl; references required. Apply at No. 315 West 14th-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.

Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.

Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Money deposited now draws interest from Dec. 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.

Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, WILLIAMSBURG.—Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw 6 per cent. interest from that date on sums up to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE...DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE...LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT...BOCANDE...SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves...WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves...WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves...WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves...WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves...WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves...WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin...$130
Second cabin...80
Cabin passage to Paris...145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO...Nov. 26 | TRIPOLI...Dec. 10
SAMARIA...Dec. 3 | PALMYRA...Dec. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin...$80 Gold.
Steerage...$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE...SATURDAY, Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Dec. 1
CITY OF BOSTON...SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CITY OF ANTWERP...SATURDAY, Dec. 12

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA...Nov. 28 | BRITANNIA...Dec. 19
IOWA...Dec. 5 | HIBERNIA...Dec. 26
CALEDONIA...Dec. 12 | EUROPA...Jan. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
COLORADO...3,015 tons...Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA...3,392 tons...Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN...2,965 tons...Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA...2,965 tons...Jan. 6.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage or
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 3.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 10.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well known side-wheel steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. MACDIARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The North American Steamship Company will dispatch the
SANTIAGO DE CUBA...Nov. 28
RAPIDAN follows...Dec. 5
BIENVILLE follows...Dec. 12
DE SOTO follows...Dec. 19
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamship
ALABAMA, Capt. J. LIMEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, H. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship VIRGO will sail on the following THURSDAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL...VAILL...SATURDAY, Nov. 28
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Dec. 5
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, and THAMES on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Nov. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 10, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 26 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 21st, 11 A. M.	Monday, 23d, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th, 1 P. M.
Thursday, 26th, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th, 2 P. M.
Saturday, 28th, 2 P. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

TROY LINE.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, fare $1 50.—The steamer VANDERBILT will run until the close of navigation, leaving Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 8th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 149 Madison-av.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. E. FERRIS. No. 302 West 34th-st.
New term opens MONDAY, Nov. 23.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale.
Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.
French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.
Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.
The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.
Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.
Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE—By Prof. FARRAIN, Teacher in the University of N. Y., 25 Bond-st., from 4 to 6 o'clock.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

LADIES OF WEALTH, WHO REQUIRE improvement in their English or correspondence, can have the aid of an experienced lady. Address TALENTED LADY, Station D.

LEGAL-NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES BRINK and NICHOLAS C. MERLEN, plaintiffs, against FRANK D. CARLEY and GEORGE A. WELLES, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand four hundred and ten dollars, with interest from the 31st day of July, 1868, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Oct. 5, 1868.
SMEDBERG & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868. SMEDBERG & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o30-law6wF*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A LARGE AND pleasant second-story room, No. 36 St. Mark's-place, corner 2d-av. Location and accommodations in every respect desirable. Best references given.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS DELIGHTFUL rooms for married or single gentlemen, with superior board and privilege of parlors; house first-class, brown-stone; unquestionable references required. No. 33 West 27th-st., near Coleman House.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—TWO ENTIRE floors to let, en suite or singly, beautifully furnished, with every convenience: also pleasant single rooms for gentlemen; private table if desired; references given and required. Apply after 2 o'clock.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOMELY furnished front room, over parlor, wishes to rent it to a gentleman who desires first-class accommodations in every respect; conveniently located. Address FIFTH-AVENUE, Box No. 141 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS DELIGHTFUL rooms, entire second floor, to single gentlemen, $7, with privilege of parlor; house first-class, brown-stone; references exchanged; five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Address HOWARD, Box No. 143 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders will be taken; terms not to exceed $25 per week; location 10th to 36th st., and 4th to 7th av. Address S. D., Box No. 201 Times Office.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH superior board, a large front room, with small room adjoining, second floor, in a quiet family. References required.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED and delightfully located front rooms for a few desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; references required.

NO. 358 9TH-AV., CORNER 32D-ST.—To let, with board, a good-sized furnished front room, to one or two gentlemen; also a single hall room. House has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly; private family; all modern improvements; terms moderate. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

MOST DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, with board, in the first-class, elegantly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO LET—A THIRD STORY BACK ROOM, FURnished, with closet, &c. Also, a hall bedroom. The house warmed by furnace. Inquire at No. 109 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A HANDsomely furnished house in a very desirable locality in the vicinity of Irving-place, will let a choice of rooms with or without board. Apply at No. 133 East 15th-st.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A large handsomely-furnished front room, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 42d-st.

NO. 44 WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Handsome rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; also, single rooms with grate.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, DESIRable for Southern or European families arriving in the City, with board or private table. No. 52 University-place.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST.—NEW NO. 113—One entire second floor to let, with or without private table; also rooms on third floor; house first-class; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, en suite, with or without private table; references exchanged. No. 52 Union-square, one door above 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SMALL FAMILIES A furnished house, entire, with board, between 30th and 46th sts., and Park and 6th-av. Address S., Box No. 2,598 Post-office, for further particulars.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, ALSO BACK parlor may be obtained with board in a private family at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A CHOICE OF ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms to let, en suite or single, without board, to gentlemen, No. 42 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF FRONT rooms on the second floor to let, without board, at 15 University-place; also, single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 56 (OLD NUMBER) EAST 35TH-ST., one door from Park-av.—A pleasant front room on the second floor, and reception-room, to let with board.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

NO. 49 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with first-class accommodations for board. Unexceptionable references.

TO LET—AT NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, to a single gentleman, a furnished room, with bedroom adjoining if desired; private family.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—A single and double room to let, with first-class board.

AN EXTRA LARGE FRONT ROOM, on third floor, facing south, to be let with full board; table board at $10 per week. No. 15 West 24th-st.

ROOMS TO LET, EN SUITE, WITH OR without board, at No. 27 West 28th-st., near St. James' Hotel.

TWO GOOD-SIZED, AIRY AND PLEASant bedrooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 84 4th-av.

ON 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, with board; all modern conveniences. Apply to H. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board.

IRON WORKS.

SCREW BOLTS. FORGED NUTS.

FOR STRENGTH AND FINISH UNEQUALED, SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY, GREENPOINT, L. I.
T. S. YOUNG, Treasurer, No. 12 Chambers-st.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

MACHINERY.

The most extensive assortment of Iron and Wood Working Machinery in the country constantly on hand at the extensive warerooms of the New-York Machinery Depot and New-York Steam Engine Company, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, No. 36 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
FRANK WORK, JAMES M. DAVIS, SAMUEL BARTON.
The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style of FRANK WORK & CO., for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., on commission, at No. 36 Broad-st. FRANK WORK. GEORGE WOOD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of BAKER & GRAEF for the transaction of business as gold brokers. F. T. BAKER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868. F. E. GRAEF.

MR. GARDINER S. SPOFFORD HAS this day been admitted a member of our firm.
Nov. 18, 1868. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.—At No. 512 Broadway can be seen Prof. John Johnson's Portable Steam-heating System in practical operation. The attention of enterprising men of capital is respectfully solicited for the purpose of organizing a stock company based upon the above new inventions, which are fully secured by patents.

A BUSINESS MAN WISHES TO INVEST $10,000 or more in an established dry goods commission house in New-York, either as active or special partner. Address, in confidence, R., Box No. 2,055 Post Office, Philadelphia.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,

NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, MANUFACTURE
And have constantly on hand for sale
WEIGH-LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE,
And every variety of smaller Scales.
No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location, which belong to the
SAMPSON COMBINATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.—WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO the public that one CHARLES W. FISHER, who has hitherto solicited subscriptions for our periodicals, *The Atlantic Monthly, Our Young Folks, The North American Review*, and *Every Saturday*, is no longer acting under authority from us, and that we shall not recognize any receipt signed by him after this date.
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., (Successors to Ticknor & Fields,)
No. 124 Tremont-st., Boston.
Nov. 21, 1868. No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

CENTRAL MARKET, BROADWAY, 48th-st. and 7th-av., will be opened for business on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, and every day and Saturday nights thereafter. Most of the stands being already taken, market-dealers desirous of obtaining the few remaining must apply at once.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ESTIMATES for two steam boilers of about 20 tons weight each. Apply to C. H. MALLORY, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FINE BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 8 years old, kind and stylish driver, fit for every kind of work. Can be seen at No. 4 7th-av., Armores' stable. Price $150.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, SUITABLE FOR either truck, cart, or express wagon, 16½ hands high, 8 years old; warranted sound. Apply at corner of Warren and Nevins sts., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE, LARGE GRAY horse, 6 years, 16½ hands, fit for cart, truck, or any work; also, one cheap horse, fit for light work; warranted sound and kind. No. 223 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE PONY, BUGGY, AND harness. Inquire in the coal yard, No. 141 Goerck-st., near Houston-st.

A GOOD WORK HORSE FOR SALE cheap. Call at No. 99 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A WISE STEP.

Go and see the choice lots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, Rutherford Park, N. J.
N. B.—These lots are located AT THE DEPOT, and are sold at PRIVATE SALE ONLY, to desirable parties.
Persons applying at once will secure choice of location.
For terms, &c., apply to
BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
C. BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., or
R. H. BURROWS, Supt. at the Office of the Company, Rutherford Park.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT EAST NEWARK, N. J.—116 building lots and plots, situated on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Apply to H. W. EASTMAN, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE and country seat, 21 acres; price $27,000. Particulars sent by F. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK house for sale, with sixteen lots, located on the north side of 84th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. The property will be divided if desired. For terms apply to E. KILPATRICK, 77th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIX LOTS IN ONE PARcel, situate on 16th and 17th sts., between Avenues B and C. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A cheap house, with lot 20x103, suitable for a stable, with porte cochere. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

1,095. 1,095.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE BALANCE OF THE 1,095 PROSPECT-PARK LOTS, NEAR THE GRAND EASTERLY ENTRANCE, on account of the recent fire in Trinity Buildings has been adjourned until TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, when the balance of the lots will be sold, regardless of price.
JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

FIRE AND WATER

Compelled JOHNSON & MILLER to adjourn their great sale of 1,095 Prospect Park lots until TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON LAFAYETTE-av., some of that elegant block of four-stories high-stooped brown-stone front Mansard-roof houses; 23x48; lots 90 and 110 feet; unexceptionable location; fifteen or twenty minutes by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; built by days' work in the most substantial manner; all modern improvements replete; black-walnut front doors; stairs and stair casings; French plate glass; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession; price $25,000; about one-half cash; $36,000 wanted on first mortgage. Inquire on the premises of THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

HOME AGAIN.—NOTWITHSTANDING THE recent fire in Exchange Salesroom, JOHNSON & MILLER expect to offer from their stand on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, the balance of the 1,095 Prospect Park lots.

THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—ADjourned sale by JOHNSON & MILLER at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, of the balance of the 1,095 Prospect Park lots. The balance must be sold regardless of price.

IN A BUILDING WITHOUT A ROOF.—Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The balance of the 1,095 Prospect Park lots must be sold at meridian on TUESDAY, Dec. 1. Look out for the greatest bargains of the season.

FOR SALE—ON CLAREMONT-AV., BETWEEN Green and Fulton avs., one first-class new brown-stone house; terms easy; a first-class location. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, builder, on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT VILLA, LATELY the residence of L. S. Watkins, Esq., situated about one mile from Mount Vernon depot, 45 minutes from 27th-st., by the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to JOHN G. FAY, Mount Vernon, N. Y., or JOSEPH D. FAY, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—A VERY DEsirable three-story high-stoop brick house, located on 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Part of the furniture may be bought at a great bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE.—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET in Harrison-st., very near the Brick Church Station. Apply to G. W. THORP, No. 380 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR LAW, banking or insurance companies.
L. C. STUART, No. 7 Murray-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 30, THE NEW ADDITION to their RETAIL STORE, BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS., with an elegant assortment of SILKS, SATINS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, PARIS MADE SUITS, FINEST QUALITY FURS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, GENTLEMEN'S DO., ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, &c., &c. IMPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE OCCASION.
Also, they will offer at ABOUT ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL COST AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES—No. 98 Duane-st. / No. 752 Broadway } New-York. No. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE, in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES. NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES. ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of RICH FRENCH CLOAKS IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH, OPERA CLOAKS AND SACQUES, IN SATIN, SILK, PLUSH AND CLOTH, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. NO. 1,168 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS EACH; CHILdren's real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

"MAISON DE DENTELLES," NO. 9 WEST 23D-ST., 5TH-AV. HOTEL—Rich black lace shawls, laces of all kinds, and French embroideries cheaper than ever, to close out this superb stock by Jan. 1.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

REMOVALS.

EMLEN T. LITTELL, ARCHITECT, REMOVED TO NO. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY HAVE ESTablished a warehouse at No. 78 Vesey-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts., and near to Washington Market, for the sale of their teas and coffees, where can be purchased one pound and upward, at cargo price. THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, No. 78 Vesey-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.
A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 315 6th-av., cor. 20th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DIRECTOR...MAX MARETZEK
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.
Verdi's Favorite Opera, TRAVIATA, with the following great cast:
VIOLETTA...Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE
FLORA...Mme. REICHARDT
ALFREDO...Sig. ALESSANDRO BOETTI
GERMONT...Sig. CARLO ORLANDINI
DOCTOR...Sig. BARILI
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
Verdi's Grand Spectacular Opera, SICILIAN VESPERS.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1 ONLY.

CARD.

Prior engagements render it necessary to close the present brief season of GRAND OPERA. The Director begs to express his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which this special season has received, and regrets that he is prevented by engagements already made from returning to New-York before February next.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
has been selected for the occasion of the GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE TO-MORROW.
This great work will be presented with the same GREAT CAST AND MISE EN SCENE received with immense enthusiasm on Friday evening of last week. The interest created by the revival of this opera has been the remarkable event of the season.
In order to accommodate the great crowd expected, three additional doors will be opened, and ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to purchase their tickets in advance, to avoid the great rush at the box office.
Tickets can now be had at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 1—FAREWELL MATINEE, SICILIAN VESPERS.
Miss AGATHA STATES, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor ORLANDINI, Signor ANTONUCCI.
Particulars about the regular and more elaborate season will be advertised at as early a day as possible.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE.

Sole Lessee and Director...J. GRAU
SIXTH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Presented THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1, and same EVE. at 7¾, with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equaled.
The cast comprises Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Burgoin, Goby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Gueretti, Bagard and M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou the Gen d'Arme, together with the entire strength of the company, numbering 140.
General admission, Ev. and Matinee, $1. Family Circle, 50c. After 9½ o'clock, general admission half price. Private boxes for Saturday Matinee can now be secured.

THEATRE FRANCAIS MATINEE.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 1. GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Ladies are particularly requested to procure their seats or tickets in advance. The lobbies at the Theatre will be heated and opened, so that ladies will not be compelled to remain standing outside.

NOON-DAY LECTURE, EVERY DAY, ON Phrenology, Physiology and Physiognomy, in Museum, No. 389 Broadway. Subjects: Our Social Relations; Comparative Phrenology; Natural Language of the Organs; Objections to Phrenology Considered; Religious Peculiarities Explained. Admittance 25 cents, or six tickets for $1.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868.
Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bids for Supplies advertised*," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st of December, for the following supplies of the *very best quality*, to be delivered free of extra expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
5,000 lbs. round iron, ⅜ to 1½ inches; 2 bundles round iron, ⅜ inch; 20 lbs. Annealed iron wire, No. 12 to 20; 60 lbs. Castile soap; 500 lbs. best beef tallow; 3 sacks rock salt; 10 barrels lime, fresh burnt, equal to the best Thomaston, put up in barrels well-hooped, containing 300 lbs. each; and 52 iron boiler tubes, 51 inches long by 2 inches, outside diameter, for boiler in caisson.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
2¾ sets piston springs, (Haight's patent,) diameter of cylinder, 50 inches; thickness of rings, 1 inch; width of packing space, 1¼ inches, and depth of packing space 7¼ inches. 1 clock, 1 steam gauge and 1 vacuum gauge, face to be engraved and plated to order; 3 clock and 2 gauge hands to be guided.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
38 looking-glass frames, black walnut from 2 to 3 inches wide, gilt plate or bead, lower corners square, upper corners round with curved top, 16 to 20 inches long by 12 to 14 inches wide, to be complete with back, and price to include the cutting and putting in the glasses in store at Navy-yard.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
500 feet best oak-tanned double-riveted leather hose, with Gaylord's Couplings, to suit Navy-yard engines.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
20,000 lbs. candles, to be 8 1-10 inches in length, exclusive of tip, six candles to weigh one pound, the melting point to be not less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit, the wick to be braided and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality No. 27 yarn; to be delivered within twenty days, in good boxes containing 30 lbs. each, and to be in all respects equal to sample at Navy-yard.
50,000 lbs. sugar; 25,000 lbs. coffee; 10,000 pairs socks and 15 sets steward's stores, *all naval standard*; 1,000 yards enameled cloth; 1,000 bushels Turks Island salt; 50 lbs. campoor; 100 lbs. flax sewing twine; 50 lbs. white marline; 2 bbls. coast sperm oil; 5 gallons spirits turpentine; 9 kegs (2 heavy 3d., 5 box 5d. and 2 10d.) nails, (*Mount Hope*;) 800 half-bbls. per sample at Navy-yard; 3,000 oak pins and 1 iron brace and 6 bits.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery *within twenty days* of supplies awarded. Blank forms for proposals, with further particulars, may be obtained at this office. Proposals not duly indorsed on the envelope, and not made in all respects in conformity with this advertisement and blank forms furnished, will not be considered. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster, U. S. N.

MEDICAL.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,

REVALENTA ARABICA,

which saves fifty times its cost in Medicines. Tins, 1 pound, $1 50; 24 pounds, $26.
Also, REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in half-pound packets, $1 50.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York,
And all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

A LADY'S PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having 18 years' successful practice, guarantees relief in all female complaints from whatever cause produced, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A SURE CURE, WITH OR WITHOUT medicine, for ladies in trouble. Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain; she never fails. Consultation free.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals. BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLASER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MRS. VAN HORN, THE GREATEST Independent, Business and Medical Clairvoyant known; has the Egyptian Talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; invents and name. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted. She succeeds when all others fail.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

H. L. BATEMAN...Lessee and Director
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.

BARBE-BLEUE.

HOUSES CROWDED EVERY EVENING to witness THE MOST SUPERBLY-MOUNTED OPERA BOUFFE ever produced in Europe or America.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, Offenbach's masterpiece, BARBE-BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA—MONS. AUJAC,
in their great creations of Boulotte and Barbe-Bleue.
All the unequaled artists in THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
MLLE. DE ROSA AND THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET TROUPE.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, AT 1 O'CLOCK. GRAND BARBE-BLEUE MATINEE.
MATINEE PRICES, (to all parts of the house, excepting boxes,) ONE DOLLAR.
Seats now secured at box office, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE MATINEE.

BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE. GRAND MATINEE OF BARBE BLEUE, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, AT ONE O'CLOCK. MLLE. IRMA AND M. AUJAC, and all the original artists, with double chorus. SEATS READY TO-DAY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BATEMAN OPERA BOUFFE. SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1, GRAND GALA MATINEE. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Mlle. TOSTEE and the great cast. Reserved seats, $1 50. Now for sale at the Box Office.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

14th-st.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY,
MONDAY, Nov. 30.
Appearance of the WONDERFUL TENORE DI GRATIA, MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, Aged 10 years.
Master de Solla, throughout a tour of the civilized globe, has been hailed as a PHENOMENON OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE, and his MASTERLY PERFORMANCES have been received with EVERY DEMONSTRATION OF DELIGHT.
Bryant's. Monday, Nov. 30. Bryant's.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...DIRECTOR
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING will be presented the CHARMING FAIRY SPECTACLE, produced with new and elegant costumes, &c., entitled
CINDERELLA; OR, THE
CINDERELLA; LITTLE
CINDERELLA; GLASS
CINDERELLA; SLIPPER,
in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Previous to the spectacle SUPERB SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, introducing THE GREAT MELVILLE, MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND, MR. ROBERT STICKNEY, THE CONRAD BROTHERS, AND ALL THE FAMOUS ARTISTS comprised in the INCOMPARABLE NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
Positively last two days and nights of the season.
ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION, AND HIS SON CLARENCE.
LA PETITE ELISE, the Little Gem of the Circle.
TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY—2½ AND 8 O'CLOCK.
REMEMBER THE LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE LARGEST TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

SIGNOR BLITZ, THE ORIGINAL MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST.
LAST DAYS, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock. MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

MR. DE CORDOVA

WILL DELIVER HIS HUMOROUS LECTURE, "PLANCHETTE," at Pike's Music Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock, (for St. Peter's Sunday School.) Admission, 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Second Winter Exhibition, including the collections of the works of the late Academicians, C. L. ELLIOTT, E. LEUTZE and S. A. MOUNT, is now open day and evening at the galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE, "VESUVIUS," Now on exhibition at PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY, No. 661 Broadway. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD, LONG ISLAND.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Dec. 1, 1868, the trains on this road will run as follows, viz.: Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, Mail Accommodation at 8:30 A. M. for Sayville and Way Stations; returning at 12:50 P. M. Express Train for Jamaica, Pearsall Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay and all Stations to Sayville, except Wellwood. Mail Accommodation, to Islip, 4:15 P. M., for all Stations. Accommodation for Jamaica, 6:30 P. M.; returning, leave Islip at 6:20 A. M., Accommodation. Express from Sayville leaves at 7:20 A. M. Leave Jamaica, 7, 8:25, 9:20 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 4:15, 4:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12 midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.
FIFTH WEEK.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THE LANCASHIRE LASS,

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS: NEAR FERNLEIGH—WOMAN'S HATE—FERNLEIGH FARM—WOMAN'S LOVE—THE STOLEN LETTER, ROBERT REDBURN'S OFFICE—A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON, MR. DANVILLE'S DRAWING-ROOM—REPENTANCE—REVENGE, STREET IN LIVERPOOL, THE PIER AT EGREMONT, THE NIGHT BOAT—DESPAIR—ACCUSED OF MURDER, FERNLEIGH FARM—UNEXPECTED RETURN, THE LOCK-UP—ESCAPE—SLIPPERY DICK, AUSTRALIA—THE DARK CLOUD—RETRIBUTION—THE HAPPY HOME AND TRUE-HEARTED LANCASHIRE LASS.
As the great demand for seats to witness this most POWERFUL DRAMA has caused much disappointment to those whose applications are not made in good time, it is respectfully urged that advantage should be taken of the fact that the Box Office is open six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers...JARRETT & PALMER
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 27, 1868, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1, will be presented A NEW SPECTACULAR DRAMA BY DION BOUCICAULT, entitled AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT, pronounced by the Press and public the GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
GREAT CAST, NEW SCENERY, ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, SECOND AFTER DARK MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
THIS FRIDAY. TWO PIECES.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS, as O'Carolan and Molshu.
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—LAST TIME.
Mrs. Barney Williams in eight characters.
SATURDAY—GRAND WILLIAMS FAMILY MATINEE.
In rehearsal, and will be shortly produced, BARNEY WILLIAMS' $2,000 EMERALD RING, By John Brougham, Esq., completely set with new scenery, effects and superbly cast.

WORRELL SISTERS' N. Y. THEATRE.

Last three nights of "UNDER THE GASLIGHT." SATURDAY, Farewell Matinee of "GASLIGHT." MONDAY NEXT, Shakespearean Revival and debut on the dramatic stage of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS as "Rosalind." Seats may be secured for Mrs. Siddons' six nights and one matinee THIS MORNING, at the Theatre and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

JOSEPH FOSTER'S IMMENSE DRAMA OF NED SCARLET; OR, THE TERROR OF LONDON, And FALSE COLORS. GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
ALUBSMANMOS SOMNAMBULA.
14th-st. Crowded houses. 14th-st.
14th-st. Unabated success. 14th-st.
Les Miserables, Old Times Rocks, Taming a Butterfly, Capt. Jincks, Eugene, Unsworth, Seymour, Horn, Dan Bryant, Dan Bryant.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock.
BRYANT'S SOMNAMBULA, SOMNAMBULA.
BRYANT'S MATINEE on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER, And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

FIFTH SEASON, 1868–1869.
Mr. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he will give, during the coming season, as heretofore, FIVE SYMPHONY SOIREES, (GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL CONCERTS,) AT STEINWAY HALL, the FIRST to take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series, including a reserved seat...SIX DOLLARS
SINGLE TICKETS, (including reserved seat,) TWO DOLLARS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED, AND CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL PROGRAMMES
Can be had at the following places:
At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway; at S. T. Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at J. Bauer & Co.'s, No. 650 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.
Reserved seats can now be selected.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY EVENING.

Mr. Thomas takes pleasure in announcing that he will give during the Winter a series of SUNDAY CONCERTS, in which he will introduce a number of distinguished artists, both vocal and instrumental, together with his grand orchestra.
On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8, FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT. FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT. on which occasion the following artists will appear: MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
The talented children (aged 10 and 9 years,) JOANNA AND WILLIE HESS.
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, extra twenty-five cents.
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

FUN!

GREAT FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG, AT COOPER INSTITUTE. THANKSGIVING WEEK.
Admission...25 cents
Children under 10 years, 15 cts.; reserved seats 50 cts.; children under 10 years to reserved seats 25 cts.

ALL NEW-YORK WILL GO TO SEE GEN. TOM THUMB AND SUITE, AT COOPER INSTITUTE, Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 8 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERR CARL BERGMANN...Conductor.
ORCHESTRA ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Most eminent American Contralto.
First appearance since her return from Europe.
FULL REHEARSAL FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
Tickets to be had at all the principal music stores and Messrs. Seymour & Co., Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.

FREE COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1867-8.
The free course of lectures of the Cooper Union will be inaugurated by Dr. JOHN F. BOYNTON, with six lectures on the Natural History of Creation, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M., and the following MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of each week.
These lectures will be profusely illustrated by views and pictures illuminated by the calcium light, intended to popularize the latest discoveries in science.
Admission will be by tickets, which can be had gratis on application to the Librarian in the Reading Room of the Cooper Union, at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 191 Broadway, and at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE WELL-KNOWN IRISH MISSIONARY, Rev. W. G. CAMPBELL, will deliver a lecture on Ireland on FRIDAY EVENING, at the 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., commencing at 7½ o'clock. In the course of the lecture he will speak and sing in the Irish language.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at...2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at...8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen. ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.
Circulars at either academy.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Organs and Melodeons and dealers in Pianos. Instruments to let and sold on installments. Warerooms, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

WM. A. POND & CO., NOS. 547 AND 865 Broadway, have new and second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons of first-class makers for sale, on installments, or to rent, and the rent applied if purchased.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 14th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND Grand, Square and Upright Pianos at bargains, for cash; also to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

THE THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.

The Day and its Observances in the City—The Charitable and their Gifts at the Institutions—The Happiest Holiday for Many Years.

The sun was somewhat chary of his brilliancy yesterday, but, happily, the festival of Thanksgiving is less dependent upon solar favors than any other of the year. It is especially a day of family reunions, of home joys, and as such, we believe, was enjoyed more thoroughly than any secular holiday for many years. Time, in its inevitable march, removing us further from the days of sacrifice and great sorrow, imperceptibly gathers to the past the harrowing shadows by which our hearths were haunted, replacing them by tender memories, which chasten but do not lessen the present joy.

That the causes for thankfulness and joy are many, we have evidence in the eloquent expression of gratitude in our churches yesterday, to which we have given full space elsewhere. Notwithstanding the untimely fall of rain in the morning, all places of worship, Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew, were crowded with prayerful people, and the discourses delivered therein eloquently reflected the general feeling of gratitude to Providence for past and present favors and a joyous hopefulness in the future.

Luckily for those who show their appreciation of the fruitfulness of the season, and of heavenly favors, by physical manifestations, the rain ceased to fall about noon. The streets were soon alive with parading firemen, target companies, and "fantasticals" on foot and horseback. The sidewalks burst into a glowing harvest-field of blushing fruit-stands, and the itinerant exhibitors of scientific wonders took their places in the open squares and gathered there gaping crowds around them. Despite the cold wind that had chased away the rain, the streets put on their holiday bustle, and the air was filled with music of the passing bands.

Judging from the outward and visible signs, there was no lack of indoor pleasure. The sacrifice of everything edible and turkey, if it could be told, would be an appalling story for the ears of the rising generation of gobblers, happily innocent of our capabilities of destruction when put to it. We won't attempt to figure it, and if we did, why should we poison the future of sportive turkey by announcing the result?

"The lamb your riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he your knowledge, would he skip and play?"

That the day was one also no less marked than the most generous of its predecessors for its charity, the doings at our City institutions will show.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

At least two thousand persons feasted yesterday from the abundant store provided by the Five Points House of Industry. The children residing in the building, to the number of five hundred, were neatly dressed, and went through their usual exercises of singing and reciting in the chapel. After being briefly addressed by Mr. HALLIDAY, the Superintendent, they marched two by two, at about 1 o'clock, into the dining-room, and ranged themselves at the long and bountiful tables, which were decorated with little flags and artificial flowers stuck in the various joints. A sheep, roasted whole, was seated upright, enwreathed with ribbons, and punctured with red and white roses, cut from turnips. The plates were heaped in readiness for the arrival of the little ones. Before eating they prettily recited grace in simple verse, and then, in Quaker style, remained a short period silent, with heads bent, as if in prayer. At a signal they commenced eating, but showed no haste or voracity, conducting themselves at table like exceedingly well brought up children. Many of the poor little creatures bore traces of parental vice in their pallid, attenuated frames and diseased eyes, but many were ruddy and rotund. We may look in vain in the history of creeds other than the Christian, either in the present or past, for the noble and beautiful work wrought by this and kindred societies. The religion of Jesus only, with its all-embracing love, has prompted this tender gathering in of the young and helpless. Among neither Mohammedans, Pagans, or early Jews, do records exist of either the young, or the sick and aged, being systematically succored. The destitute among them begged, and frequently starved. After dining, the children of the house returned to sing in the chapel, and those from the street, ragged and hungry, were admitted. At 2:30 o'clock the little dark-eyed Italian juveniles, from a school connected with the institution, partook of the good things shared by their predecessors, and, after them, the adult poor were miscellaneously and heartily welcomed.

HOWARD MISSION.

The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers had at least $1,000 worth of provisions presented to it for yesterday's dinner to the children. Far more was given than was needed for consumption, and it will be reserved for the use of the children during the course of next week. The Communipaw butchers were prominent in munificence, and sent at least $500 worth of meat. The usual singing and exercises in the chapel were performed both before and after dinner, and interesting speeches were made by Dr. WARD, Mr. VAN METER and Mr. ARNOLD, together with Messrs. DYER, A. S. HATCH, KING, GREGG and FOOTE. An admirer of the Mission sent a watch and chain of medium value as a present. It was the only treasure he possessed. It was put up at auction for the bids of the visitors, and was bought for $50 by Mr. A. S. HATCH, who immediately returned it for renewed bidding. It was again bought at the same price, and returned. A lady purchased it for another $50, at the third sale, and retained it as a memorial. Two pet rabbits, the only mites of two little boys, were also presented by their owners. These were auctioned off at $10. In the evening, the day teachers, Sunday School teachers, and many former scholars of the Mission, sat down to supper, and closed their repast with jokes and speeches that seemed well appreciated. The graduated scholars were all at trades, and becoming thorough in them. The Mission managers say that JOHN ALLEN is sojourning upon his father's farm, near Gloversville, in this State, and is to leave his son there to be educated. His late business is entirely relinquished for the present.

FIVE POINTS LADIES' MISSION.

The Ladies' Mission fed the five hundred children attending there at 4 o'clock, after a series of recitations and singing. The table-cloths of gleaming white bore evidences of refined hands, in the graceful arrangement and decoration of the viands. After dinner, the children reassembled in the chapel, and each one received a pretty present. Either a doll was given, in unexceptionable pink barege, or a dancing jack, or a horse and wagon, or a countless variety of other objects. The gifts were appropriate to the age, sex or taste of each. No outside children or adults were fed. The supplies were not as bountiful as at the House of Industry opposite.

ST. BARNABAS HOME.

The St. Barnabas Home, No. 304 Mulberry-street, fed with turkeys and mince pie its fifty inmates, and over three hundred other persons of the neighborhood. The home receives children and women, and provides the former speedily with homes, and the latter with situations as domestics, or with other work. It has a Sunday school, a night school, a mission and a mother's meeting connected with it.

The Sheltering Arms, a sister institution in connection with it, in the upper part of the City, also distributed good cheer to the children and poor of the vicinity.

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies Union Relief Association distributed, from the residence of Mrs. KENNEDY, No. 135 West Twenty-second-street, and Mrs. COOPER, No. 93 Jane-street, a large quantity of poultry, mutton, fish and vegetables to the families of sick and disabled soldiers, and to the widows and orphans of those deceased. The provisions were generously contributed by dealers in Washington and Fulton Markets.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth-street, offered an extensive poultry dinner to the many children connected with it. The numerous lady managers were nearly all present, together with many visitors of both sexes. The tables were were very tastefully arranged.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Soldiers' Home, No. 139 Canal-st., gave one hundred turkeys to crippled soldiers and sailors, and the families of those deceased. They were obtained through the exertions of Col. HERMANS, the manager.

WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND MISSION.

At the Wilson Industrial School and Mission, No. 137 Avenue A, the tables were loaded with good things, around which were gathered the two hundred and fifty children attending the day school, and the one hundred and fifty adults attending the church under the auspices of this association. It is to be regretted that this institution has not sufficiently ample accommodations. It has been compelled already to refuse admission to fifty children this season, and the Winter has not commenced. The room in which divine services are held on Sunday does not afford sufficient standing room even for the many who would attend. Through the day schools, employment or trade classes, Sabbath schools, Sabbath and weekly services, neighborhood prayer meetings, mothers' meetings, and the visitation of the missionary and Bible reader, an amount of good is accomplished which merits the attention of the public.

BOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

Thanksgiving was observed at the Boys' Lodging-house, No. 327 Rivington-street, in a manner to be long remembered by the boys gathered there. At the regular dinner hour three long tables were spread in the reading-room, at which collected an eager company. The dinner was of roast beef and plum pudding.

WARD'S ISLAND.

The inmates of the institutions on Ward's Island, under the supervision of the Commissioners of Emigration, passed the day yesterday in a pleasurable manner, devoting themselves to feasting and diversion and recreation. In the morning a visit was made to the island by Commissioners CYRUS H. BOUTREL, RICHARD O'GORMAN, FREDERICK KAPP, P. MCELROY and ISAAC T. SMITH, and the General Superintendent, BERNARD CASSERLY, who were accompanied by the school officers of the Twenty Ward. After their arrival the inmates congregated in one of the buildings to listen to the Thanksgiving proclamations of the President and the Governor, which were read to them both in English and German. They were next interested in addresses made by Messrs. LOUTREL, O'GORMAN and KAPP. Subsequently an inspection of the Hospital Barracks and other buildings was made, and the visitors expressed their approval with all the arrangements. An abundant dinner was spread before the inmates, including, of course, a bountiful supply of chickens and turkeys, garnished with many piquant dishes, all thankfully relished by keen appetites. During the day divine services were held in the Catholic and Protestant chapels, and appropriate discourses delivered by the chaplains.

NO DINNER FOR THE NEWSBOYS—SOMEBODY TO BLAME.

No provision whatever was made yesterday for a Thanksgiving dinner for the little newsboys, who, to the number of 190, make their home at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place. Why they were left unprovided for on an occasion like this is a mystery. These boys do not, indeed, deem themselves, and are not taught to believe, that they are objects of public charity. They pay at the Lodging-house five cents apiece for each meal, and five cents for each lodging. But they would not certainly have declined as a gift a good Thanksgiving dinner, and it seems as if they were neglected, when all others were provided for. Reunions on such holidays as these afford opportunities to instruct the boys in the great truths of which many of them are lamentably ignorant. After an abundant meal they are well-disposed to receive them. To let the occasion pass without bringing these to their minds is to lose an excellent opportunity of doing good.

Forty dollars were sent by a charitably disposed person toward a dinner, but it arrived too late on Wednesday night to be availed of, so they say. Mr. ARNOLD, Assistant Superintendent of the Howard Mission, on learning that the boys would not have a dinner, sent to invite them to that institution. Many came and enjoyed the abundant cheer provided.

THE TOMBS.

Very little preparation was made by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the observance of Thanksgiving Day in the Tombs Prison. The usual dinner was provided, but no especial change was made in the bill of fare. The prisoners were allowed the customary extra hour of liberty in the corridors, and many of them had good dinners sent in to them by outside friends. Visitors on ticket were not allowed admission, so the interior of the prison was very quiet, and the spectator was in no way impressed with any idea of thanksgiving among the wretched inmates of the cells. The courteous clerk of the prison, Mr. MARK FINLEY, accompanied the writer round the prison. In the "ten day" room were gathered a most pitiable lot of depraved women, of all ages and conditions, who were locked up for disorderly conduct and intoxication. They all seemed ashamed of their situation, though a few succeeded in putting a bold front upon the matter. In the main corridor of the female prison, the inmates were all promenading the galleries, among them being MARGARET BROWN *alias* Murray, the white woman who killed her colored paramour, UPTON MURRAY, by cutting his throat with a razor. She seemed anxious to obtain an opinion of her probable fate, and said she believed "it would go hard with her." Another female prisoner, who is known as "Queen Anne," and accused of assault and battery, was loud in her sympathy for "poor MAGGIE," and said that "MAGGIE only did right, and it was a pity she hadn't killed half a dozen niggers." This bloodthirsty sentiment only produced a forced and painful smile on MAGGIE's face, who, as she turned from her boisterous friend, seemed ready to shed more tears, and the visitors could realize that she was already enduring a terrible punishment for her awful crime in the suspense regarding her fate. MARGARET WALSH, who killed Officer MCCHESNEY, is also in the prison.

In the male prison there were but few of the prisoners stirring, the outer doors of their cells having just been closed for a time in order that dinner might be served. The cell occupied by JOHN REAL, accused of the murder of Officer SNEEDICK in the Twenty-first Ward, was found to be comfortably and handsomely furnished with a carpet and a couple of chairs, besides a few pictures and the daily newspapers. JOHN was promenading the corridor in his shirtsleeves and playing with a little puppy, which, he informed us, was "a nice little bull pup." He looks like a determined and passionate man, though he appeared quite unconcerned at the terrible predicament in which he had placed himself. The cells of the prison are nearly all occupied, and there are, beside the two women and REAL already mentioned, eight other persons awaiting trial on the charge of homicide, as follows: JEREMIAH HARRINGTON, for the murder of MARY ANN ROBINSON; PATRICK KERRIGAN, whose victim was ELIZA TRACY; DONATO MAGALDO, who stabbed JOHN RYLAND in Baxter-street; PATRICK REILLY, accused of the murder of his wife; GERTRUDE PFEFFLE and GEORGE REINHARDT, charged with the murder of GERTRUDE's husband, JACOB; JOHN SIEBERT, for the killing of JACOB STILLWAGNER, and ROBERT TILLMAN, the colored man, who shot WILLIAM A. CARNEY, also colored. All of these prisoners anticipate trial at an early day, though as usual in such cases, their counsel endeavor to postpone their examination as long as possible. Thanksgiving in the Tombs yesterday was a very dull one, as might be expected from the mournful surroundings.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The prisons in the City, under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, did not improve their usual fare, yesterday, but at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island an additional allowance of corned beef and vegetable soups were given as a reminder to the culprits that they were not forgotten. At none of the prisons was work required, nor yet at the Almshouse nor Workhouse on the island. Neither there nor at the different institutions, were especial dinners given, excepting at the Lunatic Asylum, where turkeys and chickens were plentiful. At this latter establishment a dance of the tractable lunatics took place in the afternoon, under the management of the very efficient warden and matron, Mr. JAMES W. SMYTH and Mrs. MARY D. GOODWIN, and in the evening a series of stereopticon pictures were exhibited to the unfortunates present.

Target Companies and Fantasticals.

Target companies and Fantasticals plodded bravely through the rain yesterday morning to their various destinations in the suburbs. They were rewarded with pleasant weather on arrival, and returned, to close the night with balls or other festivities. The Fantasticals boasted of ingenious names, figuring as the Ham Warriors, Gentlemen's Sons, Heavy Swells, Bully Hounds, Dogtown Rangers, Washington Market Butchers, &c. Among the target companies was one composed of the employés of the American News Company, who went on an excursion to Jones' Wood.

One company carried open umbrellas, with the inscription, "GRANT—Long may he reign." Several companies, both here and in Brooklyn, were on horseback and in wagons.

Balls.

There were few balls in the City last night that did not contain their quota of dancers, but the entertainments were to a large extent private and unadvertised. Among them were those of the Literary Cluster at Pike's Opera House and a masquerade at the Everett Rooms.

The German balls were the following: Bremerode Social Club, at the Union Assembly Rooms; the Schwabischer Saengerbund, at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street; the Hairdressers' Association, at Germania Hall; the Columbia Schuetzen Company at Fortuna Hall in Second-street, the North River Guard at the Casino in Houston-street, the Kuntz Light Guard at the Harmony Rooms in Essex-street, the Polyhimnia Society at Dramatic Hall in Houston-street, and dances at Munzinger's Hall in West Thirty-second-street, at Clinton Garden in Clinton-street, at Masonic Hall in Eighty-sixth-street, for the benefit of the German Hospitals, and at No. 51 Allen-street.

The Day in Brooklyn.

Gloom in the morning gave promise of dullness for the day, but by the time the worshippers in the churches had listened to the sermons of eloquent preachers, and received the benediction, the sun began to unfold himself, and countenances beamed in unmistakeable thanksgiving. The Turkey question, which did for a time seem to be involved in darkness, was cleared up by dinner-time, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Target companies of various kinds marched along the street; fantastics endeavored to make people good-natured by their ludicrous exhibitions, and succeeded to a great extent. The churches, despite the falling rain, were tolerably well attended. Business was entirely suspended by Jew and Gentile. At all the charitable institutions friends flocked together and congratulated the beneficiaries on their comparative good fortune. Altogether the day was all the brighter and more enjoyable on account of its early clouds and rain.

The Day in Jersey.

Yesterday was observed as Thanksgiving Day in the various cities of Hudson County. All places of business were closed, and in several of the churches there were ceremonies suitable to the occasion. The inclemency of the weather, however, greatly interfered with a proper observance, and the programmes proposed by some of the churches were forgotten or totally disregarded. There was little excitement of any kind, and only a few target companies paraded the streets. Those that did parade were preceded by bands of music, whose melody was the reverse of inviting. The "Hound Town Rangers," dressed in every conceivable manner, from the old fashion of antiquity to the modern Grecian bend, tramped all day through the mud, and were followed by a crowd of enthusiastic youths, who, by innumerable cheers, showed their estimation of the Rangers. There was not a single arrest during the day in Jersey, Hoboken or Hudson Cities, and everything passed off in the most peaceable manner.

The Day in Newark.

In Newark yesterday the day was observed by the closing of all places of business and by public worship in many of the churches. The new school of the German and English Association, on Clinton Hill, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. In the evening a large number of places of amusement were open and generally well attended.

Death from a Stab Wound—Escape of the Assailant.

Mention has already been made of an affray which occurred on Sunday evening at No. 68 Crosby-street, between DOMINICK F. ROSA and JAMES A. NASKER, Italian street musicians, when ROSA received a stab wound. The wounded man lingered in great pain until yesterday afternoon, when death ended his sufferings. NASKER and ROSA quarreled about some personal matter, when ROSA proceeded to extremities, and after knocking his opponent down kicked him violently in the side and stomach. NASKER struggled to his feet, when he assumed the offensive, and, drawing a knife, stabbed ROSA in four different places in the body, the result being, as already stated, the victim's death yesterday. NASKER made his escape immediately after the affray and has not yet been found by the Police. The deceased was 35 years of age and leaves a wife and three children. An inquest will be held to-day.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Sheridan's Report—The Work Done and to be Done.

Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has forwarded his annual report of affairs within his command for the year 1868, to Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri. The following is a copy of the report:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
IN THE FIELD, FORT HAYS, Nov. 15, 1868.

Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of Oct. 1, calling for an annual report, I regret to state that I will be compelled, in consequence of my presence in the field being necessary, to make a much more incomplete report than I had desired.

I assumed the permanent command of the Department of the Missouri March 2, 1868, relieving Brevet Major-Gen. A. J. SMITH, Colonel Seventh Cavalry, temporarily in command. The department comprises the districts of New-Mexico, the Indian Territory, Kansas, the Upper Arkansas and the State of Missouri.

The District of New-Mexico, commanded by Brevet Major-Gen. C. W. GETTY, is an old and established command. It has within its limits the Navajo nation of Indians, the Utes and wandering bands of Apaches, together with a few bands of semi-civilized Indians. This district has been, with the exception of an occasional depredation on the part of the Apache bands, comparatively quiet. During the past year the Navajo Indians were successfully moved, under authority of the Lieutenant-General, from their temporary reservation near Fort Sumner to their permanent reservation in the northwestern portion of the Territory. The Utes have remained friendly, although more neglected by the Government than any other Indian tribe within my command. In fact the suffering from hunger and want in some of the smallest bands has been very great. This district has been ably and economically administered by its distinguished commander.

The District of the Indian Territory is also an old district, having in it the posts of forts Gibson and Arbuckle, and has been under the command of Brevet Major-Gen. GRIERSON, Colonel Tenth Cavalry, since May, 1868. It had previously been commanded by Brevet Major MONTGOMERY BRYANT, Captain Sixth Infantry. This district has in it all the semi-civilized bands of Indians, the principal tribes being the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Osages. It also contains the new reservations of the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and Cheyennes, as fixed by the treaty with the Indian Peace Commissioner of last Fall. Of these bands a portion of the Kiowas and Comanches visited Fort Cobb early last Spring, the point designated for their agent to reside at, apparently for the purpose of obtaining their annuities and other supplies. The Indian Department having failed to purchase the supplies, they fell out with the agent, drove him off, destroyed the agency building, and came up to their old haunts on the Arkansas, threatening war if their demands were not complied with. No other events of importance occurred in this district during the last year. The district was fairly and economically managed by both its commanders. Troops were sent twice or three times to Cobb, on requisition of the agent, who appeared to be constantly in trouble, either through his own fault or that of the Indians—most probably the latter, as they told me they did not like him, but wanted Mr. TAPPAN, the Indian trader at Larned, to be their agent, and that they put a halter about his neck and had him led out on the prairie, and that if they had any more bad agents they would hang them.

The District of Kansas has been under the control of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. C. ENGLISH, Major Fifth Infantry, since the departure of Gen. HOFFMAN, about the beginning of May, 1868. It comprises within its limits the posts of Forts Riley and Leavenworth, with one company of soldiers at the Kaw crossing of the Cottonwood, not far from Council Grove, and one company on the Republican, at the Big Bend. The district has been very well commanded.

The District of the Upper Arkansas embraces nearly all the Territory of Colorado and that portion of Kansas west of a north and south line through Fort Harker, and has been commanded by Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. SULLY, Lieutenant Colonel Third Infantry, since May, 1868, previous to which time it was commanded by Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. C. ENGLISH, Major Fifth Infantry. This district was by far the most difficult to manage and the most pregnant with events during the year. It had within its limits the territory of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, which they had agreed to give up in their treaty with the Peace Commission. The two great commercial highways to Colorado and New-Mexico, and the lateral roads connecting them from Harker to Larned, and Hays to Dodge and Wallace to Lyon, pass through the district; also the western line to frontier settlements in Kansas and the eastern line of settlements in Colorado, which, from their scattered and helpless condition, were much exposed and invited the cupidity of the savage. It is likewise the hunting-ground of Sioux, northern Arapahoes and northern Cheyennes, and it was the permanent residence of the first-named tribes. These Indians, (the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and Cheyennes,) were able to put into the field about 6,000 well-mounted and well-armed warriors, with from two to ten spare horses each.

To guard the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Denver Stage line, and other interests in this State, there had been established in 1867 the posts of Forts Harker, Hays and Wallace, and the outpost of Cedar Point; and to guard the line of the Arkansas to New-Mexico there were the posts of Larned, Dodge, Lyon and Reynolds, and the outposts of Zarah and mouth of Little Arkansas. All these posts were garrisoned during the Summer by companies of the Tenth Cavalry, Seventh Cavalry, Fifth and Third Infantry, and four companies of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, all very much reduced in numbers, which gave me a force of 1,200 cavalry and about 1,400 infantry. After distributing this force for the protection of the railroad and the different posts, and along the line of settlements, I had available for the field at the commencement of hostilities only eleven companies of cavalry—seven of the Seventh and four of the Tenth Cavalry—in all about 800 men. [For particulars touching the outbreak I respectfully refer you to my report of Sept. 26, 1868, appended hereto.] With this small force for offensive operations it was impossible to accomplish a great deal in so extensive a country. The Indian, mounted on his hardy pony and familiar with the country, was about as hard to find, so long as the grass lasted, as the *Alabama* of the ocean. The seven companies of the Seventh Cavalry, joined by WEST's company of the same regiment, moved to Fort Dodge, while the four companies of the Tenth Cavalry moved from the Saline to the crossing of Walnut Creek, on the road from Fort Hays to Fort Dodge, and there awaited information of the direction in which the families and villages of the Indians had moved, while Brevet-Col. G. A. FORSYTH, with a party of fifty scouts, moved north of the railroad to Beaver Creek, to watch the direction of the trails—all of which he reported as leading to the south of the Arkansas.

On the 7th September Gen. SULLY, whose command had been increased by a company of the Seventh Cavalry from Lyon and Brevet Major PAGE's company Third Infantry, in all between five and six hundred men, crossed the Arkansas at Dodge to strike the villages of the Indians reported on the Cimarron, about forty miles distant.

On arriving at the Cimarron it was found that the villages had moved, and the trail was followed with more or less skirmishing until the crossing of the north fork of the Canadian or Middle River was reached, when the Indians made a brisk attack, but were driven off, after which the command moved north toward Fort Dodge and went into camp on Chalk Bluff Creek to await a further escort of infantry for the wagon train, the amount of infantry with it not being considered sufficient to guard it successfully. Capt. HALE's company, from the Solomon; Capt. ASBURY's, from Larned, and Brevet Major BEEBE's company of the Thirty-eighth were sent; but so much time was consumed in getting these companies from remote points that the rations for the expedition at Dodge and with the command were eaten up, and not much has since been accomplished by this column. The Indians lost in the series of skirmishes on this movement south of the Arkansas from seventeen to twenty-two killed and an unknown number wounded; the troops lost two killed and one wounded.

While Gen. SULLY was operating south of the Arkansas, Capt. GRAHAM, with his company of the Tenth Cavalry, was sent out from Wallace to give as much protection as he could along the stage line to Denver. On the 15th September he was attacked on Big Sandy Creek by about 100 Indians, defeated them, killed eleven and wounded an unknown number. Meantime, Brevet Col. G. A. FORSYTH, with his company of scouts, took the trail of a party of Indians who had committed depredations near Sheridan City, and followed it to the Orrikaree fork of the Republican, where he was attacked by about 700 Indians, and after a very gallant fight on the 17th September, repulsed the savages, inflicting a loss on them of thirty-five killed and many wounded. In the engagement Lieut. F. H. BEECHER was killed, FORSYTH twice wounded, and four of his scouts killed and fifteen wounded, the command living on horse-flesh for eight days. The gallantry displayed by this brave little command is worthy of the highest commendation; but was only in keeping with the character of two gallant officers in command of it, Brevet Col. G. A. FORSYTH and Lieut. FREDERICK H. BEECHER. While the command was beleaguered two scouts stole through the Indian lines and brought word to Fort Wallace of its perilous condition, and Brevet Col. H. C. BANKHEAD, Captain Fifth Infantry, commanding Fort Wallace, with the most commendable energy, started to its relief with 100 men from that post, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. CARPENTER's company, then *en marche* protecting the stage line to Denver, reaching FORSYTH on the morning of the 25th of September.

About the same time Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. H. PENROSE, from Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, pursued a party of Indians who were driving off stock from the settlers, and killed four. While these operations were in progress, the Governor of Kansas, knowing how hard we were pressed for troops, proposed to relieve the companies I had on the eastern frontier settlements of Kansas, if arms, ammunition and rations could be issued by the Government for 500 militia from the State. This I gladly assented to, and these conditions were carried out by direction of the Lieutenant-General.

As soon as the agreement was consummated I drew the two companies of the Seventh Cavalry at Harker and proceeded to Larned to try to induce the Kiowas and Comanches to return to their reservation at Fort Cobb. I offered to furnish them transportation to that post, and Brevet Maj.-Gen. HAZEN, sent by Gen. SHERMAN to conduct the Indians to their reservations, agreed to feed them during the Winter and issue their annuities. This proposition was accepted, but only as a decoy to get their families out of the proximity of the post and then openly to become hostile. There is no doubt in my mind of the young men having been so previously.

Previous to this interview with the Kiowas and before Gen. SULLY moved south of the Arkansas, in order to keep a portion of the Arapahoes, who were not known to be hostile, out of the war, he invited their principal chiefs to visit us at Fort Dodge. I there offered to provide for them during the Winter, which proposition they accepted, but only as a cover to get their stock and families out of the reach of the troops, and when Gen. SULLY moved south they were the first to attack him. I mention this circumstance to show that we exhausted every alternative to be friendly with Indians not known to be fully engaged in the strife, as we had exhausted every alternative during the Summer to preserve the peace with all the tribes.

During the period embraced in the foregoing events the Lieutenant-General ordered Brevet Major-Gen. C. C. AUGUR, commanding Department of the Platte, to send from Fort Sedgwick to the forks of the Republican River six companies of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and two companies of the Second Cavalry, under command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. L. P. BRADLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and at the same time notified me that the seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry would report to me at Fort Harker. Gen. BRADLEY arrived on the Republican River on the 25th of September, in time to be of material assistance to Col. FORSYTH by the approach of his command, since which time he has been operating east and west on the head waters of the Republican; but his command being principally infantry it cannot do much more than cover the country. After it became fully known that the Kiowas and Comanches were engaged in hostilities we had against us the full number of 6,000 warriors, well mounted and armed, and I deemed it necessary to say our force was too small, and orders were received to call on the Governor of Kansas for one regiment of cavalry 1,200 strong. This regiment will soon be organized and ready for the field.

On Sept. 29 seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry arrived at Fort Harker. They were at once equipped and sent north of the railroad from here on Beaver Creek, under command of Brevet Col. W. B. ROYALL, Major Fifth Cavalry, but as yet have not succeeded in finding the Indians. On Oct. 12 Gen. SULLY ordered CUSTER's command from Chalk Bluff Creek to scour the country on Medicine Lodge Creek and the Big Bend of the Arkansas, pending the accumulation of supplies at Dodge for an expedition to the Canadian River and Wachita Mountains. Only small parties of Indians who had been depredating on the line from Harker to Dodge were found, and who drew south to watch the movements of CUSTER. Two Indians were reported as probably killed in some small dashes made by them at sundry times, but no families or villages were found.

On Oct. 5 Gen. BRADLEY notified me that the trail of the Indians Col. ROYALL was sent after had crossed Beaver Creek in a southwesterly direction. Brevet Major-Gen. E. A. CARR, (Major Fifth Cavalry,) who arrived soon after the detachment of his regiment had taken the field, was ordered to join his command and take the trail reported by Gen. BRADLEY, with directions to Brevet Col. BANKHEAD, at Fort Wallace, to furnish him with Brevet Lieut.-Col. CARPENTER's and Capt. GRAHAM's companies of the Tenth Cavalry, numbering about 120 men, as an escort. Gen. CARR, while carrying out these instructions, was with his party attacked on the 18th inst. by about 400 of these Indians on Beaver Creek, and after an engagement of six hours repulsed the Indians, killing nine and wounding an unknown number. Three of the escort were wounded.

The above gives you an account of the principal movements and principal combats since the 25th of August; but in addition there were a number of movements from posts, especially from forts Wallace, Dodge, Lyon and Hays, in which some Indians were killed. In all contests and skirmishes which have taken place up to this time about ninety-two Indians have been killed and an unknown number wounded. No villages have as yet been destroyed, and no large amount of stock captured. The above number of Indians killed, I think, can be safely relied upon as correct. The number of soldiers killed in this period has been six, and of scouts in the Government service five, of soldiers wounded ten, and of scouts sixteen. The number of citizens killed and officially reported is as set forth in the accompanying list of Indian outrages and murders, and will number seventy-five killed and nine wounded. In nearly all cases the most horrible and savage barbarities were perpetrated on the bodies of the victims.

The amount of stock run off in Colorado and Kansas, and from the freight trains to New-Mexico and Colorado, is very large—probably in excess of five thousand head. The settlements have been driven in and ranches abandoned, making the damage done to all interests very large. In fact, unless the Indians are crushed out and made to obey the authority of the Government, there will be a total paralysis of some of the best interests of this section of country. All confidence is destroyed. The people had felt some degree of security from the assurances of the Peace Commission, and many of them have met a horrible fate in consequence. No peace which will give confidence can be hereafter made by paying tribute to these savage bands of cruel marauders.

I am exceedingly glad that the Peace Commission resolved at their late meeting that Indian tribes should not be dealt with as independent nations. They are wards of the Government, and should be made to respect the laws and the lives and the property of citizens. The Indian history of this country for the last 300 years shows that of all the great nations of Indians only the remnants have been saved. The same fate awaits those now hostile, and the best way for the Government is to now make them poor by the destruction of their stock and then settle them on the lands allotted to them. The motive of the Peace Commission was humane; but there was an error of judgment in making peace with these Indians last Fall. They should have been punished and made to give up the plunder captured and which they now hold, and after properly submitting to the military and disgorging their plunder they could have been turned over to the civil agents. This error has given many more victims to savage ferocity.

The present system of dealing with the Indians, I think, is an error. There are too many fingers in the pie, too many ends to be subserved and too much money to be made, and it is the interest of the nation and of humanity to put an end to this inhuman farce. The Peace Commission and the Indian Department and the military and the Indians make a "balky team." The public treasury is depleted and innocent people murdered in the quadrangular management in which the public treasury and the unarmed settlers are the greatest sufferers. There should be only one head in the government of Indians; now they look to the Peace Commission, then to the Indian Department, both of which are expensive institutions, without any system or adequate machinery to make good their promises. Then the Indian falls back on the military, which is the only reliable resort in case he becomes pinched from hunger.

I respectfully recommend, in view of what I have seen since I came in command of this department and from a long experience with Indians heretofore, that the Indian Department be transferred to the War Department, and that the Lieutenant-General, as the common superior, have sole and entire charge of the Indians; that each department commander and the officers under him have the sole and entire charge of the Indians in his department. There will then be no "balky team," no additional expense in salaries—a just accountability in the disbursement of the Indian appropriations. The machinery necessary to support the army can, without additional expense, supply the Indians.

Our success so far in the number of Indians killed is fully as great as could be expected, and arrangements are now being made for active operations against their villages and stock. As soon as the failure of the grass and the cold weather forces the scattered bands to come together to Winter in the milder latitudes south of the Arkansas a movement of troops will then take place from Bascon, Lyon, Dodge and Arbuckle, which I hope will be successful in gaining a permanent peace.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General United States Army.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.

About 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, SAMUEL DILLEY, of No. 239 Spring-street, was in an intoxicated condition, and was taken charge of by WILLIAM JONES and two unknown confederates, when they enticed him into an alleyway near No. 32 Elizabeth-street, and after rifling his pockets of a small sum of money, a silver watch and a penknife, took also his two coats, and then left him lying helpless in the alley. JONES was identified subsequently by JOHN KELLY, of No. 32 Elizabeth-street, as one of the gang whom he saw take DILLEY into the alleyway. The accused was arrested by Officer BROUGHTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and when arraigned before the Magistrate he was held for trial. He gave his residence as Williamsburg, and his occupation a merchant.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

SUSPICION.

Detectives YOUNG and HIBBARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, state that while the military parade was passing the corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, on Evacuation Day, they saw JOHN HECKLER and JAMES HENDERSON in the crowd on the sidewalk, and that HENDERSON was seen to place his hand on the clothing of a woman, and to move it in the direction of her pocket. The officers, therefore, arrested both HENDERSON and HECKLER, who was standing near him, and made a charge against them of assault, with intent to rob as pickpockets. The prisoners denied their guilt, and demanded an examination, which being accorded them, they were committed for a hearing on a future day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J. F. Barnard and Mullin, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
187—Kelsey vs. Northern Light Oil Co.	205—Butterworth vs. Bliss et al.
188—Floto vs. Osgood et al.	206—Benedict vs. Wolf.
190—Burnham vs. Mount, Jr., Ex'or, &c.	208—Hall et al. vs. Herman.
192—Brookman et al. vs. Hamill et al.	209—Owen, Adm'r, vs. Williams et al.
194—Nelson vs. Odionne.	210—Burgess vs. Burgess.
195—Pope vs. Albion, &c.	212—Raisbech vs. Von Sonton et al.
196—McIlvaine vs. Butler.	213—Davies, Jr., vs. Dolliner et al.
197—Goddard vs. Malloy.	215—Fennelly, Adm'r, &c., vs. Central Park R.R. Co.
200—Sacket vs. Waiting.	216—Kubely vs. Leavy et al.
203—Smith vs. Crosby et al.	
204—Schlaefer et al. vs. Corson et al.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
240—Henry, Ex'r., vs. People.	252—Middlefield F. & S. Stone Co. vs. Dayton et al.
245—Vianar vs. Ferrara.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
50—Beller et al. vs. Fowler et al.	98—Mollenhauer vs. Mollenhauer.
59—Davison vs. Price, &c.	102—Greene vs. Cummings.
60—Heath, &c., vs. Bank of North Carolina.	103—Young, et al. vs. Gilbert.
61—Kelley vs. Seneca Reservation Oil Co.	113—Lambard vs. Blair et al.
76—Kingsland, &c., vs. Boyle, &c.	115—Horton, &c., vs. Day.
79—Otard vs. Wood.	122—Abbott et al. vs. Eimer et al.
81—Vandewater vs. Rec'r of Col. M. I. Co.	126—In Re Brewster.
82—Krohn vs. Oocha.	131—Magrath vs. The Mayor, &c.
85—Fowler vs. Lowenstein.	132—In Re Martha Spotts.

Call No. 139—McAdam vs. Schmall.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Court adjourned until Friday, Nov. 27.

Nos.	Nos.
190.—Darrow vs. Brough.	192.—Kennedy vs. Reed.
191.—Evans vs. Hamill.	193.—Schatterly vs. Gardiner.

Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EQUITY—FINAL DECREE—IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS—THE WESTERN RAILROAD LITIGATION.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company vs. *James T. Soutter, Survivor, &c., Trustee, and two other cases.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin. These cases are branches of the noted litigation between the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Companies, which so much engrossed the attention of the Court last Winter.

Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court:

These cases are appeals from decretal orders of the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin. The first was rendered on the 18th of July, 1865, directing the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company to pay to the receiver, in the case of Soutter *vs.* The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, $237,338 78 for the use of the rolling stock on the western division of the road from 12th June, 1863, to 28th February, 1865.

The second is an appeal from a like decree by the same Court, ordering the payment of $81,106 08 for the use of the same rolling stock from the 28th February, 1865, to the 9th January, 1866. The third is an appeal from a decree of July 18, 1865, directing the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company to deliver possession of this stock to the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company. These orders were made upon the idea that the decree in the case of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company *vs.* The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, on the demurrer to the supplemental bill, was a final decree, and settled the title to the rolling stock, the subject of controversy, in favor of the claim of the eastern division, and hence that that division was afterward entitled to compensation for the use of the stock, whereas leave was given to the defendants to answer, and an answer put in and proofs taken preparatory to a final hearing on pleadings and proofs, so that the questions involved were left open and undetermined. It was wholly irregular, therefore, in this state of the cause, to institute proceedings and endeavor to recover compensation for the use of the property in controversy until the right to the same had been finally determined. The proceeding was not only destitute of any legal foundation, but involved an idle and useless litigation, upon an unwarranted assumption, as to the effect of the preliminary decision on the demurrer. The irregularity, as well as the awkwardness of the result from this inadvertent proceeding, is exemplified by the circumstance that the case has been heard on the pleadings and proofs at the present term, and the Court have determined, upon a full consideration, that the right to the use of the stock on the western division belonged to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, and hence it was not liable to the eastern division for the use of the same. It follows that the decrees in both cases are erroneous, and should be reversed. Cause remanded to Court below, with directions to enter decrees for the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company.

The third is a decree from the same Court, directing the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company to deliver this rolling stock into the possession of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company, upon the idea already explained, that the decision on the demurrer to the supplemental bill had determined that the right belonged to the eastern division. For the reasons above stated this decree is erroneous, and should be reversed. Decree reversed. Cause remanded, and decree to be entered for Milwaukee and St. Paul Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26—11:15 A. M.

The following are the opening prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money	94⅝
Consols for account	94⅝@¾
United States Five-twenties (1862)	74⅜
Erie Shares	26½
Illinois Centrals	96

The Stock market is generally steady.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 26—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the closing figures of last evening, viz.: 11⅛d.@11¼d. for Middling Uplands, and 11½d.@11¾d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day are estimated at 12 000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is heavy. Spirits Turpentine dull.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26—11:15 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed is heavy at about previous prices. Sugar is quiet both afloat and on spot.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26—1:20 P. M.

Consols have advanced to 94¾ for both money and the account.

United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at	74⅝
Erie Shares	27¼
Atlantic and Great Western	39

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 26—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is slightly easier, though not quotably lower.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is heavy. Prices are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and has declined to 88s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Cotton opened active both on the spot and to arrive. Sales have been made to-day at 139f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money and account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 74⅝.

Railway Stocks closed easier; Eries, 27; Illinois Centrals, 96.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Nov. 26.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 79¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 26—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.

The sales of the day foot up 12 000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The markets closed unchanged in tone and quotation.

PRODUCE—Petroleum closed dull; Refined, 1s. 6½d. ℔ gallon. Other quotations are unaltered.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26—5 P. M.

Linseed Oil is quoted at £27 10s. Spirits Petroleum, 10d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Petroleum is easier; Standard White, 54f.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 26.

COTTON—The market closed firm at 140f. for tres Ordinaire.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 26—Evening.

Naval Stores closed firm.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 26—Evening.

Bourse firmer; Rentes, 70f. 85c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Deutschland	Nov. 14	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	Nov. 28	New-York	London.
Columbia	Nov. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Arago	Nov. 28	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Nov. 28	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	Nov. 26	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies by the *Santiago de Cuba* close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 00 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon sets.... 4 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 14 | Gov. Island. 6 04 | Hell Gate .. 7 26

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 26.

Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, (N. G.,) Franzen, Hamburg Oct. 31, via Halifax Nov. 22, in ballast and 242 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced heavy gales from N. N. W. during first part of passage. Nov. 11, encountered a severe storm from N. N. W., during which received severe injuries by sea, and had to put into Halifax, leaking and with pumps choked.

Steamship Camilla, (Br.,) Pesce, Naples Oct. 26, Messina 29th, and Palermo 31st, via Gibraltar Nov. 4, with mdse. to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. From the 11th to the 14th inst. experienced heavy gales from the S. W., going round to N. W., with heavy cross sea. Nov. 25, Sandy Hook bearing W. N. W. 100 miles spoke schr. Excelsior, of Port Medway, N. S., from Old Harbor, Jam., for Boston.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. Nov. 25, off Absecom, signalized steamship Virginia, hence for Washington and Alexandria.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Empire, Price, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Doris, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Dienstag, (N. G.,) Radmann, Bordeau 48 ds., with mdse. to order. Has had heavy westerly weather the entire passage.

Brig Alice, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) Loud, Rio Grande de Sul 47 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage, and has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras; crossed the equator Oct. 31, in lon. 40. Sld. in co. with schr. Grand Pre, (Br.,) for Boston.

Brig Venus, (of Whitstable,) Baldock, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Henry Eyre—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Has had moderate weather most of the passage until north of Hatteras, when experienced a heavy N. W. gale, which lasted 3 days.

Brig A. M. B., (of Halifax,) Bellefontaine, Cow Bay 7 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edward, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. H. C. Bird, Jones, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. B. Myers, Myers, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. L. P. Pharo, Allen, New-London, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Alice C. Noyce, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. R. C. Terry, Young, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Raynor, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Nellie, Kimball, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine.
Schr. Rebecca & Eliza, Lewis, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Maggie Mitchell, Hall, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. Julia A. Garrison, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. P. Tripp, Nickerson, Chatham, with fish to master.
Schr. Laconia, Hall, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.
Schr. Mary J. Fraser, Parker, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. C. Wyman, Freeman, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wm. Ambrose, Hubbard, Calais, with lumber for Jersey City.
Schr. C. Merrill, Wilson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.
Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.
Schr. R. A. Edwards, Edwards, Rondout, for Hartford.
Schr. L. P. Hallock, Lee, Great Egg Harbor.
Schr. Sarah Lovine, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. M. P. Hanlon, Cripps, Virginia.
Schr. Hattie Lou, Miller, Virginia.
Schr. Atlantic, Stubbs, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. L. P. Palmer, Fowler, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Eva, Turner, Chincoteague.
Schr. Anna W. Collins, Tooker, Albany.
Schr. Glide, Green, Indian River.
Schr. C. B. Malleson, Berry, Indian River.
Schr. J. W. Morris, Pierce, Indian River.
Schr. John A. Brown, Bailey, Indian River.
Schr. J. T. Long, Tunnell, Indian River.
Schr. Annie Wilson, Brown, Albany, for Portsmouth.
Schr. B. D. Prince, Baker, Wellfleet, for Philadelphia.
Schr. N. J. Farrow, Ryan, Ellsworth, for Rondout.
Schr. S. Devitt, Lynch, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence.
Schr. C. Hadden, Brightman, New-Haven.
Schr. George Brown, Gidding, Norwich.
Schr. Expedite, Taylor, New-Haven.
Schr. Lamartine, Gerdy, Providence.
Schr. Althea, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Coral, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Middlesex, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Julia & Martha, Hull, Providence.
Schr. Julia Matthews, Bliss, Providence.
Schr. J. Paine, Jackson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Lodovick Bill, Ely, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Onarger, Manan, Providence.
Schr. Mercer, Wass, Bridgeport.
Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. Gillum, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind fresh N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Hermann, for Bremen; Aleppo, for Liverpool; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Albemarle, for Richmond; Eagle, for Havana.

By Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25—Cld. ship Arkwright, for New-York, with 25,000 sacks of wheat and 2,000 sacks of barley.

Sld. ship Penang, for Sidney, with 6,500 bbls. of flour.

Spoken, &c.

Fanny Lincoln—brig, from Boston for Port Spain, Trinidad, Nov. 9, lat. 18 N., lon. 55.

Grey Eagle—ship, of and for Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, Oct. 24, no lat., &c.

Hugomonte—bark, from Boston for San Francisco, Oct. 23, lat. 14 25 S., lon. 33 40.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The steamship Columbia, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

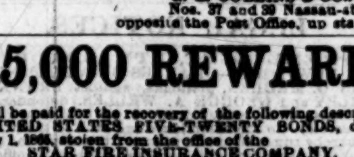
At Rio Grande de Sul, Oct. 9 brig Cacique, for New-York, to sail Oct. 20.

UMBRELLAS
For Presents.
ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO.,
Manufacturers,
NO. 405 BROADWAY,
NEAR WALKER-ST.

THE DERBY
ATHENÆUM.
WORKS OF
LITERATURE AND ART
Monthly instead of semi-annual awards to be made.
THE FIRST TO TAKE PLACE SATURDAY, DEC. 5.
There will be not to exceed twenty-five hundred tickets sold for the first distribution, at $5 each, the purchaser receiving the full value of his money in the books purchased, which will be sold at the publishers' lowest prices. The patrons of the ATHENÆUM have the advantage of more frequent distribution. The FIRST PREMIUM to be awarded will be James M. Hart's MEADOW LANDS, Valued at $2,500, and so justly pronounced the best picture by that fine artist.
The award will positively be made on the 5th day of December next.
The ATHENÆUM will continue the sale of the choicest works of literature and art at the lowest prices. The fine Art Gallery will, as heretofore, remain open, free, and all the works of art on view will be for sale, except those announced as monthly prizes.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF White French China,
ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.
Dinner sets, 130 pieces .... $30 00. Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces .... 7 00.
Dinner plates, ℔ dozen .... 2 50.
Tea Plates, ℔ dozen .... 1 80.
Cups and saucers, ℔ dozen, 24 pieces .... 2 50.
Water goblets, ℔ dozen .... 2 30. Good article.
Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15.
WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS. CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.
Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, (only store,)
Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City.
Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL $20



WATCHES, CHAINS, and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches $15 and $20. Chains, $2 to $6. Remember our only office.
G. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.,
opposite the Post Office, up stairs.

$5,000 REWARD!
Will be paid for the recovery of the following described UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, dated July 1, 1865, stolen from the office of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway, on the afternoon of Aug. 6, 1868:
$4,000 in Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows:
——, 60,607, 60,608, 60,609.
$36,000 in Bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows:

1,967,	12,1[illegible]9,	[illegible],294,	20,295,	20,296,	23,185,	23,186,
23,187,	32,860,	33,660,	34,122,	38,454,	38,457,	38,458,
38,459,	38,461,	39,401,	39,962,	44,026,	54,789,	55,861,
57,128,	58,153,	58,154,	58,155,	58,156,	58,157,	58,158,
58,159,	59,357,	62,083,	[illegible],	62,110,	62,111,	63,698,
64,232,	69,070,	69,071,	69,096,	70,540,	70,780,	74,656,
74,657,	74,658,	74,659,	74,663,	74,664,	74,665,	74,666,
79,663,	80,612,	80,[illegible]88,	83,768,	84,620,	84,621,	84,622,
86,026,	88,078,	88,089,	88,090,	88,091,	88,093,	90,185,
90,192,	90,193,	94,440,	100,894,	103,260,	106,477,	106,3[illegible]8,
106,608,	117,855.					

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same.
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.
FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED TO PURCHASERS.
THE BEST READY-MADE STOCK OF
CLOTHING
IN THE CITY
SELLING OFF AT COST,
TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK BY JAN. 1.
OVERCOATS AND BUSINESS SUITS
OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION,
AND
EVERYTHING TO BE FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING STORE.
DON'T INVEST ONE DOLLAR IN CLOTHING UNTIL YOU HAVE BEEN TO
DUNNING'S,
NO. 427 BROADWAY, NEAR HOWARD-ST.

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE
OVERCOATS
FOR
$10, $12, $15, and $20,
OFFERED BY
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
NOS. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY
OPPOSITE SIXTH-ST.

SUPERIOR PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OFFER A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE FINEST SHEFFIELD AND AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATE.
ALL THESE ARTICLES FOR COMPLETE
DINNER,
DESSERT,
TEA SERVICES,
AND THE FINEST
SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY,
WITH SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE AND IVORY HANDLES.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.
REDFIELD & RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER PLATED WARES.
We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
E. W. BURR, Trustee,
NO. 791 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH,
now offers the entire unequaled assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FINE JEWELRY,
POSITIVELY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO COST, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JNO. A. REED.

WINTER CLOTHING.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY TO BE SOLD BY
January 1, 1869.
WE OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS, AND PURCHASERS SHOULD FIRST CALL ON
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

PEA JACKETS,
SKATING JACKETS,
$8 50, $10, $11, $12.
BALDWIN THE CLOTHIER,
CORNER CANAL AND BROADWAY.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES IN THE GRAND THEATRE.
Continued success without precedent of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
THIS EVENING — IXION,
AT 7¾ O'CLOCK. — The Man at the Wheel.
IXION .... MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
Supported by Misses Weber, Harland, Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett and full dramatic company.
THIS AFTERNOON, — CINDERELLA,
AT 2 O'CLOCK. — The Little Glass Slipper.
CINDERELLA .... MISS ROSA COOKE
and full dramatic company.
At intervals in the Lecture Room and Statuary Hall, The $20,000 COM. FOOTE, MISS NESTELLE, and hosts of living human phenomena; and also, THE MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, just added to the WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.
The greatest combination of attractions in the world.